CAMBRIA FREEM
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... if paid within 3 months.. 1.75
... if not paid within 6 months.. 2.00
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Persons residing outside of the county, ... additional per year will be charged to cover postage.

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Pay for your paper before you stop it, if stop you must. None but scalawags do otherwise.—Don't be a scalawag—life is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

VOLUME XX. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1886. NUMBER 42

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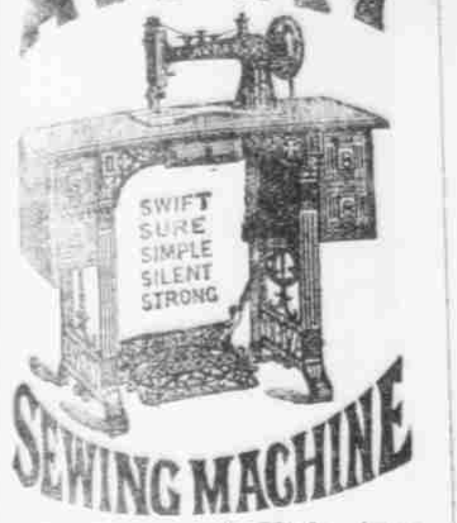

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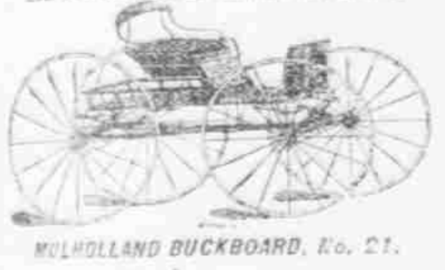
BUGGIES, SPRING WAGONS,
Two-wheeled Village Phaetons,
AND TWO AND THREE SPRING PHAETONS.



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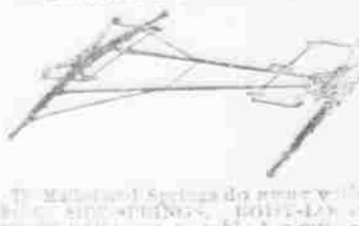

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Standard Wagon Co., Cincinnati, O.

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Peruna is composed wholly of numerous vegetable ingredients, each one of which is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the most potent of all the herbal remedies known to medical science. It cures without fail every case of

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MANALIN positively cures Constipation, Piles and Diarrhoea. Sold by all Druggists. One dollar per bottle; six for $5.00. Directions in English and German.

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BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER
FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS,
THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
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DON'T FORGET THAT
DR. LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
ALWAYS CURES PIMPLES, BOILES, SORE EYES, SALT RHEUM, MERCURIAL AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use, and the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

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ROYAL

BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

PYÆMIA
Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are Pimples, Sties, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions. When the taint of Scrofula gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA
Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,
A wretched condition indicated by Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy. Its first symptoms are Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection. Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists: Price $1;
Six bottles for $5.

FACTS vs. PREJUDICE
Prejudice is hard to combat. It cannot be overcome in a day. More than likely it wasn't formed hastily. Indeed it may have been gradually strengthening its hold for years. For instance, some folks believe Rheumatism cannot be cured. Their fathers believed so before them. So did their grandfathers.

Now, RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED, notwithstanding this prejudice, but the trouble is to make people think so. The only way we know to meet popular unbelief is to state the PLAIN FACTS, and then present the POSITIVE PROOFS that they are facts. It is a fact that the RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE not only relieves but banishes Rheumatic Pain. There is positive proof of it too. It comes from those who have suffered untold agony with Rheumatism and have been completely cured by this remedy. All who have tried it have had this experience. Some of them permit us to print their testimony. It makes quite a little book, which we send free to any who are interested enough to ask for it.

A complete Russian Rheumatism Cure, costs $2.50. If mailed, 10c. additional. If registered, 10c. more. You'll never need but one, so the price isn't high. Who wouldn't give $2.50 to get rid of Rheumatism?

As yet it cannot be found at the stores, but can be had only by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American Proprietors,
PFAELZER BROS. & CO.,
819 & 821 Market St., Philadelphia.

B. J. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER,
And Manufacturer and Dealer in
HOME AND CITY MADE
FURNITURE!
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
LOUNGES, BEDSTEADS,
TABLES, CHAIRS,
Mattresses, &c.,
1605 ELEVENTH AVENUE
Between 16th and 17th Sts.,
ALTOONA, PA.

Citizens of Cambria county and all others wishing to purchase honest FURNITURE, &c., [illegible] Altoona, April 18, 1886.-tf

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Obtained, and all PATENT BUSINESS attended to for MODERATE FEES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.
Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.
We refer, here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
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T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf]

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery, Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address
DR. SCOTT 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

ON THE STILE.

Far away in Jersey,
Out upon a farm,
Lives a rustic beauty
Possessed of every charm.
Hair like golden cobweb
Shining in the sun;
Eyes the very darkest,
Filled with mirth and fun;
Simplicity so rural
Makes her doubly sweet,
From the hat she wears
To her shoeless feet.
When I saw her first,
With her winning smile,
It was near her father's farm,
Seated on the stile.

The next time that we met
It was in the city.
Gracious, what a change!
Heavens, what a pity!
She'd drawn up her hair
Underneath her hat,
And frizzed her "golden cobwebs,"
Only think of that.
Dressed up like a figure
In a fashion plate,
With a yellow pug dog—
A dog that I do hate.
Her pa had come to "York"
To stay a little while.
Though she's left the country
Still she's on the style.
—[Judge.

TRUE AS STEEL.

The evening meal was just over at Farmer Bolton's; the big red fire was raked into a ruddier blaze, and the candles were lighted.

Mrs. Bolton was busy at her household labors, and her husband, absorbed in the columns of the city paper that some kindly neighbor had brought in, was too busy to heed the shouts of the children at their play in the big unfurnished parlor beyond.

Suddenly the farmer laid down his paper, and pushed the steel spectacles up on his forehead.

"Ursula," said he, "how would you like to lose Kitten?"

"Lose Kitten!"

The good woman dropped into the dish-pan the blue plate she was washing.

"It's ten years since we found her on our door-step on a March mornin'," resumed the farmer, "and she's growed up as straight and beautiful as one of your white lilies. I've always wondered none of her folks didn't come for'ard to claim her, but they never did. It would be very hard to part with her now."

"I'd e'en a'most as soon part with our Robin," said the wife. "But what put that in your head just now, Asaph?"

Mr. Bolton readjusted his spectacles, sought out the corner of the paper he had last been reading, and slowly spelled out the following paragraph:

INFORMATION WANTED of a child named Kitty Byington, blue-eyed, with brown hair and a fair complexion. Supposed to have been stolen or kidnapped in the month of March, 18—. The above mentioned may be identified by a mole on the left elbow, and a crescent-shaped scar on the left hand. When abducted she wore a white dress, trimmed with embroidery, and a coral necklace and armlets. Any information on the subject, addressed to B—— B——, No. —, —— street, will be thankfully received by her uncle.

"That's Kitten, sure enough!" ejaculated Mrs. Bolton. "But she had no corals on, and the embroidery had all been tore off her dress."

"Likely the rascals did that that stole her away. Anyhow, it must be our Kitten. But why didn't they advertise for her before?"

Mrs. Bolton shook her head.

"I'm sure I don't know. What do you s'pose we ought to do, husband?"

Farmer Bolton rose and opened the door, calling:

"Kitten—Robin—you've played long enough; come in, now."

Robert Bolton, a handsome bright-eyed boy of thirteen, bounded in, followed by a pretty child of eleven.

"Come here, Kitten," said the farmer, and she came to his side to hear for the first time the whole story of her life.

"And now, Kitten," said the old farmer when he had finished the tale, "bring me the ink-bottle and a fresh quill, and a sheet of blue-lined paper."

"Father, what are you going to do?"

"I'm going to write to your folks, child. I ain't no right to keep their treasure back from 'em, though it should break my old heart to part with the little one I have learned to love so dearly."

"I won't go to them! I won't! I won't! I won't!"

"Kitten!" remonstrated the good farmer's wife.

"I love you!" exclaimed the child. "I will stay with you. I'm going to be Robin's little wife, and I won't leave him."

"But if it is right that you should go, Kitten?"

"I don't care—I don't care. I will stay with you all!"

When Kitten was fast asleep in bed, with the tears yet glistening on her eyelashes, and one hand—the crescent-shaped scar outlined upon it—lying on the coverlet, Farmer Bolton got out the ink-bottle and the fresh quill, and a sheet of blue paper, and wrote the letter to B—— B——, No. —— street.

"For it's our duty, any way you can fix it," said the farmer.

By the very next train, after the epistle had reached the far-off city, a tall gentleman came down to Bolton Farm to claim his little treasure.

"I have passed nearly all my life abroad," he said, "and it was not until my return home, a few months since, that I learned by some accident that a clue still might be gained to the whereabouts of my orphan niece. I had little hope of ever seeing her again, when I inserted that advertisement, and you can fancy my delight when your letter reached me. I am alone in the world, and people call me rich; now, indeed, I feel that I am so in very truth."

At first Kitty Byington—"Kitten," as she was called by her farmhouse friends—steadfastly refused to accompany her uncle to his home.

"I love my father and mother better than I do you," she persisted, "and I have promised to be Robin's little wife."

But the persuasions of her friends at length succeeded in overcoming her objections, and Kitten was taken away.

"You'll forget us all when you are a fine lady, Kitten," said Robert, as he kissed her good-bye.

"I never—never will forget you, Robin," sobbed the girl. "I'll be your wife just the same. See if I'm not."

And these were Kitten's last words.

"You must forget 'em, my boy," said the farmer afterwards, when Robert Bolton referred to them. "She'll be richer and grander than ever you can hope to be, and it isn't [illegible] ware and fine porcelain should mate together."

Robert Bolton was only a boy, but he never forgot Kitten's last words.

* * * * *

"I wish you could make up your mind to like him, Katherine. He is one of the finest young men I know."

"I do like him, uncle," said Kitty Byington.

"Then, my dear, why do you treat him with such marked coldness and reserve? It is plain to see that he loves you most truly and tenderly, and—. Why, my love, what's the matter? You are crying."

"It's because I am so very, very miserable, uncle," sobbed Kitten, hiding her face on her uncle's shoulder. "I do love Mr. Beverley, but I can't marry him because—because—I am already engaged."

"My dear girl, surely you attach no importance to the childish compact entered into with the farmer's son years ago."

"I promised him, uncle, and I must not break my word."

"But that was mere child's play."

"Robin does not consider it so, uncle; his last letter speaks of the time when he shall come to claim me. Oh, uncle, if I might only die first!"

"Katherine, you surely will not sacrifice yourself with all the beauty, talents, and accomplishments that you possess, to be the wife of a country bumpkin."

"I have promised him, uncle."

"You have not even seen him since you were both children."

"But we have corresponded, uncle."

"Katherine, this is idle folly, an exaggerated idea of duty, to refuse Beverley because of this child's compact."

"I have promised, uncle, and unless he himself releases me, I shall adhere to my word."

"May I write to him, my love, and put the case?"

"If you like, uncle; but I know his nature better than you do. He will never give me up."

"At all events, the experiment is worth trying."

So Mr. Byington wrote a forcible letter to Robert Bolton, presenting his views, and patiently awaited the answer.

It came at last, brief and decisive. Mr. Bolton declined to release Miss Byington from her engagement and would come to town to claim her finally the next Wednesday.

* * * * *

"You confess, yourself, that you do love me, Kitty?"

"I do love you!"

"Then why are you deaf to my entreaties."

"I am pledged to another, Mr. Beverley. Do not strive to tempt me to break my word. His parents were my friends when I was altogether friendless. His devotion has never failed me. Should I shrink from rewarding him now?"

The next day as Kitten sat trying to read, a servant brought her the card of "Mr. Robert Bolton."

"He is in the parlor, ma'am."

Kitten rose and went down.

Mr. Beverley stood leaning against the mantel.

"Good morning, Miss Byington."

"Good morning, Mr. Beverley. I—I was looking for Mr. Bolton."

"He is here."

Kitten glanced around the room with a puzzled air.

"Where?"

He took both her hands with passionate [illegible].

"My Kitten! my precious little one! I am Robert Bolton!"

"You, Mr. Beverley?"

"Yes, I myself. Kitten, I dared not claim your hand until, under another name, I had won your heart. You have been true to me—truer than I had any right to hope. My darling, will you be my little wife now, in very truth?"

Half an hour afterwards, when Mr. Byington came in, Kitten ran to him, all smiles and tears.

"Mr. Beverley?" he said in surprise, glancing from his niece to her companion.

"No, uncle, it isn't Mr. Beverley, it is Robin, my old love, Robin, and—and I am so happy."

Farmer Bolton and his wife came up to the wedding, and were the happiest old people in the world, except Mr. Byington.

"Now, aren't you glad you stood by your old lover, Kitten?" demanded Robin.

Animal Spirits.

The fox terrier is always readier for a walk than his master, and generally enjoys himself more thoroughly on the way. His natural gait is swifter than man's, and all animals of whom that can be said have a great advantage in the amount of pleasure which they derive, or ought to derive from the use of their limbs.

The glory of rapid motion which we can only begin to realize on the box-seat of a coach, or in the movement of skating, must be something much more intense to the chamois or the white-headed eagle.

Constantly, throughout the animal world, we notice that delight in the use of muscle and limb which in man scarcely survives his majority, but which in them lasts far into maturity.

We are accustomed unconsciously to recognize their prerogative in this respect when we apply the phrase "animal spirits" to a boy who is full of life and energy, and who enjoys a run over the hills on a breezy day.—[The Nineteenth Century.

John Chinaman as a Barber.

"Now come and get shaved by my Chinese barber," said my friend, and a few minutes later we entered the "tonsorial palace" of See Chung, at 22 Mott street.

This, to the uninitiated, is even a more novel experience than to dine at a Chinese restaurant. I doubt if there is any barber in Boston who would understand how to use such an assortment of razors as See Chung keeps on hand.

First, the Chinese barber lathers the face of his customer with a tooth brush, and then he goes at the beard with a broad short-bladed razor, set in its handle like an ax.

After scraping away with this instrument for awhile, he changes it for a much narrower and lighter blade, until, when he comes to shave the nose and the inside of the ears, he uses a thin flexible bit of finely tempered steel, which is only about as broad as a toothpick.

I will confess that it makes a novice a little bit nervous to have this glittering little piece of keen steel go waggling about the delicate tissues and fibres of the ears and nasal organ, but if you did not see it, you would never know that it was being used upon you, so light is the touch of the artist who is manipulating it.—[Boston Herald.

Optional Civilities.

Optional civilities, such as saying to one's inferior, "Do not stand without your hat," to one's equal, "Do not rise, I beg of you," "Do not come out in the rain to put me in my carriage," naturally occur to the kind-hearted, but they may be cultivated.

A husband in France moves out an easy-chair for his wife, and sets a foot-stool for every lady. He hands her the morning paper, he brings a shawl if there is danger of a draught, he kisses her hand when he comes in, and tries to make himself agreeable to her in the matter of these little optional civilities.

It has the most charming effect upon all domestic life, and we find a curious allusion to the politeness observed by French sons towards their mothers and fathers in one of Moliere's comedies, where a prodigal son observes to his father, who comes to denounce him:

"Pray, sir, take a chair, you could scold me so much more at your ease if you were seated."

MANUFACTURE OF TOOTHPICKS.

A Place Where They Are Made by the Million, and the Way They Are Made.

There are, I have been told, but three toothpick factories in the United States. One of them is located at Belmont, Allegany county, New York, just on the edge of the town and near the banks of the Genesee river.

In going over most factories one is generally ushered in at the wrong end; that is, where the completed work is ready for shipment. This factory was no exception to the rule, but I will take you below stairs first and we will then work upward gradually.

The factory makes two articles of commerce, toothpicks, as already stated, and allumettes, or lamplighters. To commence at first principles.

We started in the basement, and after exploring the engine room betook ourselves to where the woodwork was in its first stages. We found in this second room piles of circular blocks of wood about sixteen inches in diameter by perhaps five in thickness. This wood was "hard" and "soft" maple and pine.

These are put into a revolving machine which strips them of their bark; they are then sent up to the first floor. Here they are again put into another revolving machine which cuts them into fine strips which are then cut into the required shape for toothpicks.

The "picks" are dropped out at one side while the refuse falls from the other into a shaft and is carried down to the basement and subsequently used for firing. Some are round, some square.

This little machine which makes them appears simple enough to the uninitiated but in reality is quite complicated, containing, we are informed, several hundred knives.

These small articles of after-dinner service are then taken up to the second story, where they are kept in a heated room until sufficiently dry for packing.

Descending to the first floor—for we have followed our miniature guide upstairs and down—we enter a room where several girls and women and two or three boys are at work.

One girl we find stamping thin pasteboard boxes with a press and then folding these boxes by hand with a rapidity impossible to be followed by the eye. The experienced fingers grow very nimble.

On the other side of the room girls were sorting and arranging "picks" and putting them in boxes. The work was executed with an alertness only acquired through long practice.

The plan of arranging them in bundles preparatory to boxing is this: From the large heap in front draw a smaller quantity, yet several times larger than the proposed bundle. These little sticks lay at "sixes and sevens" as confused as the most contrary pile of jack straws. The first motion is to draw the pile toward the worker, the second to draw the hands across the pile laterally and carry off any offending sticks that lay in their way, and then close in the pile as the third motion, again scattering and arranging. Reiterating these motions with more or less variation soon brings order out of chaos, and the pile grows beautifully less as compact, neat bundles assume the desired shape and proportion. They were then quickly boxed and thrown aside ready for the market.

In the manufacture of the allumette the wood was cut into long strips of two different widths, four and a half inches for the narrower, and as I remember about eight inches for the wide, and a thirty-second of an inch [illegible].

These were then hung [illegible] in a drying-room, and the draped, ribbon-like effect of the room was very pretty. They were afterward put by the quantity into a cutting machine, attended by a boy, whence issued the useful allumette ready for bundling and boxing.

This factory is not only one of the "sights" of Allegany county, but indeed of New York State, for, to the best of my belief, it is the only one in New York.
—[Rochester Union.

Abating the Cat Nuisance.

A New York newspaper gives the following account of the ingenious device adopted to stop the nuisance, by a young fellow whose sleep was broken by the vocal performances of cats.

"The neighborhood in which the young man lives is one of those most abounding in cats. Allowing three cats to each household in several blocks around, it is estimated that there is a contingent remainder of several thousand cats, without owners or homes, who disappear mysteriously in daytime, but gather in the back yards and on the garden fences and arbors and shade trees in that vicinity at night, to interchange their views on the current topics of the day, exercise their vocal accomplishments and indulge in free fights.

"The young man fastened on the top of a fence a board wide enough for the stringing upon it in parallel lines of six wires connected with a strong galvanic battery in his room.

"The board was a tempting one for cat promenades, but the wires were so arranged that it was not possible for a cat to walk over them without touching two at once and getting a powerful electric shock when the switch key turned on the current.

"The first two cats that had the experience got it together, and went up in the air with a simultaneous howl of pain and terror. They clawed the atmosphere while flying, but when they landed in the yard lay for a few moments as if they were paralyzed. Then they got up, shook their paws as if trying them, and, with affrighted looks around, stole quietly from sight and hearing.

"Next a big tom cat was allowed to get on the middle of the board, where he sat down on his haunches, looked at the moon, and began his favorite aria. He got the current solidly and went up like a rocket several feet, giving vent to a blood-curdling yell as he flew. No more was heard from him that night.

"Many more cats were fired off the fence then and on succeeding nights, until it is believed that every one about there knows how it feels.

"It only startled them into temporary silence, without injuring them, and could not be called cruel at all, but it has evidently given rise to a belief among them that the fence is haunted, and now they will not go near it. Even in day time they look upon it with manifest apprehension."

The Stenographer Market Drooping.

"It would be a kindness to many poor girls and boys," said an old shorthand writer, "if the fact could be printed that the supply of stenographers is largely in excess of the demand.

"Encouraged by the comfortable salaries which some skilled stenographers earn, thousands—literally thousands—of boys and girls in Chicago have studied or are studying shorthand. Not many of them can hope to get situations.

"The fact should also be published that the so-called 'schools of stenography' in this and other cities, which advertise that they will secure good situations for all of their graduates, are delusions and snares. Their main purpose is to get the aspirant started, get his money, give him a smattering of shorthand, and then turn him out.

"No reputable business college or school agrees to secure positions for its pupils."—[Chicago Herald.

THE ECCENTRIC IN PHOTOGRAPHS.

Homely Women Who Have Parts of Their Faces Taken. Besides Devise Compensation for the Lack of Physical Fascinations.

"However," said the photographer, "I started out to speak of the recent waking up of the plain women of the world to the value of the eccentric in posing before the camera.

"I speak of actresses because they have the most original ideas, and carry them out fearlessly. Here is the proof of a picture of a hopelessly inferior-looking woman who is starring in the West with her own company and making a great deal of money.

"She fully appreciates the value of a photograph as an advertising medium, and as her own face—pure, simple, and unadorned—will never craze the populace, she has hit upon the scheme of showing only a part of it at a time.

"Here are three of her designs."

The first represented a roguish and grinning face with a mass of tangled hair, two rows of white teeth, and a barely perceptible dimple. The face looked out from between two curtains which were drawn down on either side of it, meeting beneath the chin.

There was something so frolicsome and gay about the whole expression that one smiled involuntarily on looking at it. The effect was further heightened by the contrast of the faces on curtains on either side.

Two faces were woven into the curtains, and both of them were as solemn and gruesome in expression as it is possible to imagine. They were not very distinct, and they served admirably to give emphasis to the jolly face that looked out from between them.

The second photograph represented a section of a board fence.

Roughly painted on two planks were the words, "Ah, there!" and through a big crack between the boards could be seen one eye, an eyebrow, and a part of the nose of the actress.

There was something extremely wide awake and artful about the eye, and the nose was wrinkled so that it had a decidedly "tough" expression.

Altogether the oddity of the picture would cause people to look at it twice before turning away.

The third and last of the series of pictures was by all odds the best of the three.

It represented the head and neck of the actress rising out of the sea.

One might be excused for thinking that she had just swallowed a lot of salt water, for the face fairly spluttered with excitement. The mouth was drawn down, the eyes opened to the fullest extent, and the long and stringy hair hung over the wet face.

Everything was dripping wet, and the whole appearance of the face prepared one for the blood-curdling shriek which women bathers of a more boisterous sort usually give vent to after they have been forcibly doused under the waves at Coney Island.

"These three pictures," said the photographer, handling them carefully, "will advertise the original from one end of America to the other.

"The photograph as an advertising medium is, comparatively speaking, a recent idea, but it is, nevertheless, enormously effective, and it grows more important every year.

"Now that plain women have got started in this line, there is no telling where their ingenuity will stop, for they see the importance of catching the public eye, and, as I said before, it is the unlovely ones of earth's womankind who possess the greatest amount of originality and brains."—[N. Y. Sun.

Humboldt's Maniac.

The case of the late mad King Louis of Bavaria revived the very old question as to where reason ends and madness begins. Apropos of the discussion, a French paper tells a story.

During one of his visits to Paris, Baron von Humboldt expressed to his friend, Dr. Blanche, the distinguished authority in matters concerning insanity, a desire to meet one of his patients.

"Nothing easier," said Dr. Blanche. "Come and take dinner with me to-morrow."

Next day Humboldt found himself seated at the dinner-table of the famous alienist, in company with two unknown guests. One of them, who was dressed in black, with white cravat, gold-bowed spectacles, and who had a smooth face and very bald head, sat with great gravity through the entire dinner.

He was evidently a gentleman of undoubted manners, but very taciturn. He bowed, ate, and said not a word.

The other guest, on the contrary, wore a great shock of hair brushed wildly into the air; his shabby blue coat was buttoned askew, his collar was rumpled, and the ends of his crazy necktie floated over his shoulders. He helped himself, ate and chattered at the same time.

Story upon story did this incoherent person pile up. He mixed the past with the present; flew from Swedenborg to Fourier, from Cleopatra to Jenny Lind, from Archimedes to Lamartine, and talked politics and literature in the same breath.

At the dessert Humboldt leaned over and whispered in his host's ear, glancing at the same time at the fantastic personage, whose discourse was still running on:

"I am very much obliged to you. Your maniac has greatly amused me."

"My maniac!" said the doctor, starting back. "Why, that isn't the maniac. It's the other one."

"What! The one who hasn't said a word?"

"Certainly."

"But who in the world can the man be who has talked this fashion all the while."

"That is Balzac, the famous novelist."

The Great Problem of Origins.

We should fully understand the responsibility which we incur when, in these times of full-grown science, we venture to deal with the great problem of origins, and should be prepared to find that in this field the new philosophy, like those which have preceded it, may meet with very imperfect success.

The agitation of these subjects has already brought science into close relations, sometimes friendly, sometimes hostile, it is to be hoped in the end helpful, with those great and awful questions of the ultimate destiny of humanity, and its relations to its Creator, which must always be nearer to the human heart than any of the achievements of science on its own ground.

In entering on such questions we should proceed with caution and reverence, feeling that we are on holy ground, and that though like Moses of old, we may be armed with all the learning of our time, we are in the presence of that which while it burns is not consumed—of a mystery which neither observation, experiment, nor induction can ever solve.
—[From Sir W. Dawson's Address to the British Association.

Salt in the Orchard.

Mr. Emil Bauer of Ann Arbor, Mich., has experimented with salt on his pear orchard of 580 trees, which were affected more or less with blight annually.

In the Autumn of 1884 he applied three quarts of salt to each tree, and the apparent results so encouraged him that he made another application last fall.

He reports very favorably in regard to the effect of salt on the fruit, which before the use of salt cracked badly but is now sound.

WHY WE HAVE VERTIGO.

A Dangerous and Sudden Disease to Which We Are All Liable.

Vertigo is from a Latin word that means to turn. It denotes an ailment characterized by a sudden feeling of dizziness and at times by actual falling. Sometimes surrounding objects seem to the person attacked to whirl round, or the floor or ground to rise up.

The fact that vertigo is often one of the earlier symptoms of apoplexy frequently fills the person with terror lest that deadly disease may be impending. But in the majority of cases it has no such significance, not even as indicating a tendency.

To most persons, standing or walking seems a very simple thing. On the contrary, it is a very complicated one, and requires the concurrent action of different nervous centres. A disturbance of their harmonious co-operation at once throws us off our balance, producing the sensations above indicated.

One form of vertigo—a very persistent form—is due to irritation of certain nerves within the inmost chamber of the ear, the so-called labyrinth. This was what Dean Swift suffered from so long, and, to the physicians of his day, so unaccountably. One of its symptoms is temporary deafness. This distinguishes it from all other forms.

Another form connects itself mainly with the eye. Of this kind is the feeling of giddiness, which some people have when, being on a train at rest, another train slowly passing deceives them into the idea that it is their own train which has begun to move. The giddiness occurs at the moment when the false and true sensations become confused together.

In the case of the near-sighted, the internal muscles of the eye often being unduly strained in their effort to converge the eye sufficiently for the sight of near objects [illegible] suddenly give way, when the eyeballs turn out and the letters run into each other. This is accompanied by a feeling of giddiness, eyeache, headache and sometimes nausea.

A third form connects itself with some slight disorder of the stomach, and occurs most often when the stomach is empty. There is a sudden swimming in the head, objects seem to revolve, and the person totters and perhaps falls.

The fourth form is purely of nervous origin, and is due to nervous exhaustion. It may be caused by intellectual overstrain, long continued anxiety, physical excesses, or the immoderate use of tobacco, alcohol, or tea. Elevated positions may bring on an attack. It rarely results in actual falling, but oftener in the feeling of being about to fall.
—[Youth's Companion.

Marriage in the United States.

In no civilized land is wedlock considered so lightly, or so rashly perpetrated, as it is in this. We are so very free here that our freedom is apt to be excessive, to run into license. We are still enjoying the advantages as well as paying some of the penalties of a new country.

In old countries marriage, except among the peasant class and the very poor and ignorant in cities, is looked upon with befitting gravity. Among the rich, the distinguished and the titled it is likely to be arranged; to be viewed from other points than inclination and sentiment.

In England these are not disregarded, but they are not permitted to have undue weight, being always subordinated to more practical [illegible].

In France, Spain, Italy, in most of the European states, young men and women have, as everybody knows, very little if any liberty of choice. They are united not because they wish to be, but because their parents and other kindred will have it so.

Affection and sympathy are generally ignored; these if thought desirable, will come, it is asserted [illegible] after the union, when they have become adjusted to one another; they should not be expected before. Not the happiness of the young couple, but some political advantage, some great fortune, some valuable alliance is to be secured.

The Latin races carry their peculiar notions to an extreme that seems monstrous to us. They appear to sell their women in the open market, and style the market matrimony.

Our connubial customs on the other hand—the social freedom of our girls, the recklessness with which we marry, disdaining every kind of prudence in the name of love—are past their comprehension. They demand solid guarantees for the future of matrimony; we demand nothing but the will, or fancy, or whim of a boy and girl—accepting it as a permanent and sacred passion.

We are shocked at their way; they are amazed at ours.—[N. Y. Star.

Her Potential Teeth.

The attraction that lies in a beautiful woman's open mouth, says the Boston Record, hasn't been sung by the poets a great deal, but it is a momentous fact just the same.

There is a lovely girl, whose home is at one of our watering places, who almost always goes about with her mouth, in which there are two exquisite rows of pearly teeth, open, and who, oddly enough, generally has an admiring circle of men and youths about her.

Her elder sister who doesn't hold her mouth open, told the other day how the thing goes:

"At the party last night," said she, "Bessie was sitting with her mouth closed, for a wonder, and there wasn't anybody with her—for a wonder, too.

"Presently she opened her mouth a little, and a young man left me and went over to her. Then she opened her mouth a little wider, and another young man went over where she was. By-and-by she opened her mouth a little more, so that both rows of her teeth showed, and she kept laughing about something, and the men kept gathering around her.

"Dear me! I thought her jaws would break, but it's perfectly natural for her to keep her mouth open that way. And the young men fairly swarmed around her all the evening."

Simple Cure for a Dangerous Disease.

Dr. T. C. Smith, writing in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, June 12, 1886, mentions the fact of his having cured a case of chronic diarrhœa, which had lasted for nearly forty years, by the administration of a saturated solution of salt and cider vinegar, a drachm being taken three or four times a day.

He also states that since the first instance where he recommended this homely remedy without supposing that it would actually do any good, he has employed it several times in more or less severe cases of chronic diarrhœa, in which it produced great improvement, and, in some cases, cure.

Where relapses followed the suspension of the remedy, its renewed administration was again followed by improvement.

Fast-Walking Horses.

An old farmer observes that "a fast-walking horse is of much greater value practically to every farmer and to every man who has much use for a horse than a fast trotter."

It is strange that there are not premiums offered for fast walkers.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

APPETIZERS.

Why He Was Slow.

"Hello, Uncle Boggy," said a young negro, speaking to an old negro whom he overtook in the street. "Why'n't yer walk faster an' not let me pass yer dis way?"

"Hole on er minit," the old man requested. "Yer've seed er man totin' er sack o' co'n, hain't yer?"

"Oh, yas, sah."

"An' yer's seed er man totin' er empty sack, I s'poze?"

"I sho has."

"Ah, hah, an' didn' yer allus notice dat de man what ain' got nothin' in his sack walks faster den de one dat's got a full sack?"

"Yas, sah."

"Wall, yer'se'f's one o' dem men wid er empty sack. Run er long, son, fur yer ain't got weight ernuff on yer shoulders to hol' yer on de groun'."—[Arkansaw Traveler.

So Very Kind.

A reverend acquaintance of ours can't stand the smell of tobacco. It invariably gives him a headache.

He was on the street car, and a cowboy by his side was smoking a vile old pipe.

"My friend," said the parson, "your pipe makes me sick."

The cowboy took the pipe out of his mouth, wiped the mouthpiece carefully on his pants, and holding it under the sufferer's nose, said:

"You kin smoke, stranger, until I get off the kears. I jest know how you feel. It always makes me feel sick to see a feller smoking when I've left my pipe at home."—[Western Exchange.

The Scientific Way of Dealing with Snakes.

Dr. Benjamin Sharp, the naturalist, claims to have established the fact that the eyes of poisonous snakes have elliptical pupils, while in the harmless species, they are circular.

Henceforth, gentle reader, when you take your walks abroad, and a snake crosses your path, don't get frightened and run. Wait until he gets near enough to see the whites of his eyes.

If the pupils are circular, you have no need to fly; and if they should be elliptical—why, then it would be too late to run.

Hence it will be seen that the scientific is the only sensible manner of dealing with snakes.—[Boston Transcript.

It Could Have Been Done for Less.

A well-known lawyer once came into a room where Judge Lake and several others were seated. He was not in a good temper, and they asked him what the matter was.

"Well, I defended a fellow for murder. He was convicted. I took him to the Supreme Court, back again, to the Supreme Court again, and the Supreme Court confirmed the judgment and gave him ten years. I charged him $3,000. Lake, do you think that was too much?"

"Well, said Judge Lake, "I think he might have been convicted for less."—[San Francisco Chronicle.

The Darkey's Four Wishes.

I heard a gentleman ask an old colored man the other day what he would take provided he could have any three things he would wish for.

The old darky replied:

"Well, boss, de fuss ting I take a fifty-dollar in money; den a fine suit of clothes, and next a barrel o' rice."

"Den, boss," he continued, "let me make another w[illegible] if you [illegible] gallons o' good [illegible] I'd take four [illegible] whiskey."—[Eastman (Ga.) Times.

Lending Valuable Assistance.

"What a truly good woman the Rev. Mrs. Whitechoker is," remarked a gentleman, referring to the wife of a fashionable minister; "I don't think I ever met a lady of more character and worth. She must be of great help to her husband in his ministerial work."

"Oh, yes," responded the gentleman's wife: "She is. She practices what he preaches."—[Puck.

Don't Eat Too Much.

According to a hygienic article just published in the London Lancet, the appetite is a most misleading sensation, only remotely related to the actual demands of the organism. If we only ate more deliberately, we should find half our accustomed quantity of food sufficient to satisfy the most eager cravings of hunger, and hence save ourselves from dyspepsia.

His Old Self Again.

Dumley: "Why, Robinson, I'm glad to see you out again. You don't look the same man you did two months ago."

Robinson: "Oh, I'm all right again. By the way, Dumley, have you got a couple of dollars about you?"

Dumley (handing him the money): "As I said, Robinson, you don't look the same man, but, by peanut, you are the same man."—[Life.

A "Cunning" Old Chestnut.

Two ladies are conversing on the qualities and demerits of their own fair sex.

Said one, with a twinkle in her beautiful eyes:

"I have never known but two women who were really perfect."

"Who was the other?" asked her companion, with a smile on her thin face.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

False Economy.

She: "James, do you know you put three buttons on the plate in church to-day?"

He: "Yes, I knew what I was about."

She: "James, perhaps you don't know that I bought those buttons yesterday for my new dress, and paid fifty cents apiece for them."—[Wilmington Star.

Proof Positive.

Paying-teller: "I don't know that you're the the man whose name is on this check. You'll have to be identified before I can give you the money."

Pat: "Oidentifoyed, is it? Sure thin cast ye oye on this bit av a fotygraff an' y'll see it's meself entoirely."

Hard on the Jury System.

"I can afford to spend this money," said a man in a saloon, "for it costs neither a physical nor intellectual effort, especially intellectual."

"How did you get it?" some one asked.

"Served on a jury and got it in the way of fees."

Is This True?

A near-sighted woman will wear the enamel off her eyeballs trying to read the postmark on a letter, when she can learn it in a second by tearing open the envelope.—[Puck.

Best Likeness of a Person.

The best likeness of Jefferson, according to Vir[illegible] who knew him intimately, is [illegible] in the American State [illegible] Congress.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY. NOVEMBER 5, 1886.

HURRAH !

THE ENTIRE COUNTY TICKET ELECTED

BY AN OLD TIME MAJORITY !

THE STATE GONE REPUBLICAN BY ABOUT 45,000.

THE official returns of the election in this county will be found elsewhere in our paper. They cannot but be highly gratifying to every Democrat in the county.

THE greatest victory, all the circumstances being considered, that was achieved on last Tuesday, was the election of Abram S. Hewitt, as Mayor of New York. He received 90,000 votes to 67,000 for Henry George, who was claimed to be the special friend of the workingmen, although the claim rests upon a very slender foundation, and 60,000 for Roosevelt, the Republican nominee. Mr. Hewitt is a Democrat, but his election was the people's victory and not a partisan triumph.

TATE, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, is defeated by Scull, of Somerset, by about 900. Scull's majority in Somerset is about 1 600 and in Blair he has 700; Cambria gave Tate 1,134 and although the Democratic leaders in Bedford promised at least *twelve* hundred majority for him in that county, he received only about three hundred. The Democracy of Cambria can proudly hold up their heads with the full consciousness that they have performed their whole duty.

CHARLES S. WOLFE suffered two defeats on Tuesday last. He was defeated as the Prohibition candidate for Governor and also as the Prohibition candidate for Assembly in Union county where he lives. He did not, of course, expect to be elected Governor, but he had confidence in his ability to carry his own county for the Legislature, over his Republican opponent, Glover, whose majority is about 400. His defeat is to be greatly regretted, for, apart from his Prohibition hobby, his conceded ability and fearless independence would have afforded him an opportunity of again adding to his reputation as a most able and useful member of the lower branch of the Legislature.

IT was very apparent throughout the late campaign that unless the labor vote in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions was largely thrown in favor of Black, he didn't stand the ghost of a chance of being elected. There were plenty of reasonably well authenticated rumors that it would be so cast, but they proved to be nothing more than rumors and the end was therefore plainly to be seen. With the usual large majorities in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties and the failure of the labor vote in the regions above mentioned to concentrate on Black, the election of Beaver was assured as well as a Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. Beaver's majority will be over forty thousand, or about one-half of Blaine's majority in the State two years ago.

DR. D. W. EVANS, of Johnstown, who was elected Coroner on Tuesday last on the Republican ticket, simply because he had no Democratic opponent, can now proceed to perform the first and most painful duty of his official career, which will consist of summoning a jury to be composed of the Chairman of the Republican County Committee and the defeated candidates on the Republican county ticket, and holding an inquest on the scattered and bleeding remains of the Republican party in this county, provided always that he can find the pieces. He will be able to find a few of the disjected members of Edmund James' political *corpus* scattered over the county from Reade township to Upper Yoder, but we don't believe that he will ever find enough of Joseph Masters to enable the jury to identify him, or to satisfy them that he now has a political existence.

THE New York *Sun*, which is conceded to be the most reliable authority in the country on election results, estimates that the Democrats will have a majority of about 20 in the next Congress, which is a reduction of one-half of the Democratic majority in the present House.—Each party has lost and gained members in several States, and the *Sun*, with the information it had on hand on Wednesday, arrives at the conclusion stated above. A majority of ten in that body is always more desirable than an unwieldy majority of one hundred. In this State the Democrats have gained two members, Lynch over Scranton in the Lackawanna district, and Hall over Roberts, the nominee of Quay's State Committee, in the Mercer district, and have lost the Westmoreland district, in which McCullough, Republican, defeats Dr. Donnelly by a very small majority. It is probable also that Patton, Republican, is elected by a small majority over Hall, Democrat, in the Centre district, although it is by no means certain. W. L. Scott is re-elected in the Erie district in which he made such a remarkable run two years ago, again defeating Mackey, the Republican candidate.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF CAMBRIA COUNTY

At the election held Tuesday, November 2, 1886.

	Gov. '82		Governor			L't Gover'r			Aud'r Gen'l			Sec. In. Af's			Con at L'ge			Congress.			Assembly						Prothon'y			Reg. & Rec.			D. At'y		P. H. D.		
DISTRICTS	Pattison, D.	Beaver, R.	Black, D.	Beaver, R.	Wolf, P.	Ricketts	Davies, R.	Barker, P.	Bremen, D.	Norris, R.	Hawley, P.	Africa, D.	Stewart, R.	Emery, P.	Stevenson, D.	Osborne, R.	Palmer, P.	Tate, D.	Scull, R.	Clark, P.	McLaughlin, D	Rhey, D.	James, R.	Masters, R.	Evans, P.	Stutsman, P.	Shoemaker, D.	Loughrey, R.	Will, P.	Blair, D.	Brown, R.	Crofford, P.	Rose, D.	Zimmerman, R	Stiffler, D.	Somerville, R.	Custer, P.
Adams Township	92	104	83	111	4	85	111	4	82	111	4	82	111	4	85	111	4	84	111	4	78	83	111	115	4	4	87	111	4	86	110	4	86	111	84	109	7
Allegheny Township	220	24	191	33	....	189	31	7	191	32	....	191	33	....	192	32	....	190	32	....	177	191	41	34	1	....	193	29	..	194	28	....	191	31	186	33	....
Barr Township	104	40	90	63	3	90	62	4	90	63	3	90	63	3	91	63	3	90	67	....	87	90	68	69	....	....	91	65	....	88	69	....	88	69	90	67	....
Blacklick Township	43	58	36	76	9	36	72	12	36	76	8	36	76	8	39	79	2	38	79	2	31	22	93	81	2	2	62	54	2	57	60	2	39	77	36	75	2
Cambria Bor. 1st Ward	145	5	150	2	....	150	2	....	150	2	....	150	2	....	150	2	....	150	2	....	142	143	3	9	....	....	140	9	....	139	9	....	140	11	153	2	....
" " 2d "	132	15	198	10	....	197	11	....	197	11	....	197	11	....	200	8	....	200	8	....	186	195	7	25	....	....	194	14	....	193	15	....	188	20	200	8	....
Cambria Township	40	156	46	107	5	46	176	6	48	177	5	45	177	5	47	178	4	48	177	4	38	47	185	187	7	3	89	144	4	58	167	2	44	182	46	176	4
Carrolltown Bor	98	8	98	14	....	98	14	....	98	14	....	98	14	....	98	14	....	98	14	....	98	98	12	14	....	....	99	13	....	93	14	....	97	15	94	16	....
Carroll Township	212	29	190	42	1	198	43	2	198	43	1	198	43	1	198	43	1	198	43	1	197	202	39	43	1	1	203	37	1	178	60	1	107	44	169	70	1
Chest Springs Bor	24	10	33	12	....	33	10	2	33	12	....	33	11	....	35	12	....	37	12	....	38	37	13	9	....	....	34	9	....	38	11	....	38	11	31	14	....
Chest Township	69	15	74	21	....	74	21	....	74	21	....	74	21	....	75	20	....	74	20	....	74	74	21	20	....	....	73	17	....	73	21	....	75	20	73	21	....
Clearfield Township	196	19	181	18	1	177	18	5	181	18	1	181	18	1	183	18	....	183	18	....	187	172	40	19	....	....	184	16	....	170	30	....	181	20	180	41	....
Conemaugh Township	31	38	25	47	1	25	46	2	25	47	1	25	47	1	24	48	1	24	47	1	22	23	47	50	4	1	24	46	2	26	46	1	20	50	24	45	4
Conemaugh Bor. 1st W.	223	36	248	64	6	243	69	7	244	69	6	244	69	6	249	68	7	249	67	6	220	242	65	78	6	8	247	69	6	207	111	3	248	67	246	68	6
" " 2d W.	193	38	200	85	3	200	85	3	201	85	2	201	88	2	201	88	2	109	90	2	177	166	87	129	5	5	195	91	3	180	105	3	195	91	200	88	3
Coopersdale Bor	10	64	15	71	14	14	72	15	14	72	15	11	72	15	12	75	14	12	74	14	1	9	65	91	4	29	3	85	10	16	72	13	42	48	12	72	17
Croyle Township	118	168	173	161	6	172	165	4	172	165	4	172	164	4	163	171	6	169	163	6	150	183	181	126	5	6	165	166	6	158	176	6	169	163	190	168	6
Dean Township	29	4	34	21	....	34	21	....	34	21	....	34	21	....	35	19	....	28	24	....	34	39	12	19	....	....	37	16	....	35	19	....	33	18	28	22	....
East Conemaugh Bor	42	72	50	74	17	52	72	19	52	75	16	51	76	15	49	79	14	55	76	11	34	53	83	74	12	15	51	77	13	45	87	10	46	91	45	77	19
East Taylor Township	....	....	26	62	8	26	61	9	26	62	8	26	62	8	27	54	11	28	57	11	21	16	56	82	3	12	32	54	10	39	49	8	30	62	27	58	11
Ebensburg Bor. East W	26	64	19	66	14	15	54	30	19	65	15	19	65	15	18	65	15	19	67	13	12	27	72	47	27	10	36	51	12	24	67	6	18	77	31	52	14
" " West W.	78	62	91	55	7	85	52	16	91	55	7	92	44	7	90	57	6	91	57	5	77	94	71	46	13	2	107	42	1	95	58	....	92	57	92	54	5
Elder Township	93	8	87	10	....	88	10	....	85	10	....	87	10	....	87	10	....	87	10	....	85	55	10	10	....	....	87	10	....	80	16	....	77	15	73	18	....
Franklin Bor	28	87	53	67	3	53	67	3	53	67	3	53	67	3	49	69	2	50	68	3	51	50	67	61	1	4	54	63	4	55	63	3	51	67	49	57	13
Gallitzin Borough	112	33	183	49	1	182	49	2	182	50	1	183	49	1	183	51	1	186	47	1	186	178	67	48	....	1	189	49	1	193	49	....	188	49	190	50	1
" Township	36	19	55	38	....	55	38	....	55	38	....	55	38	....	55	35	....	57	35	...	53	56	40	37	....	....	58	35	....	59	34	....	58	36	62	31	....
Grubbtown Borough	16	39	18	47	....	18	50	....	18	40	....	18	50	....	19	50	...	20	49	....	19	21	30	37	....	....	19	50	....	22	47	....	24	45	19	50	....
Jackson Township	61	122	71	122	....	70	120	20	71	122	17	71	122	17	65	127	18	65	127	18	38	59	130	151	18	19	73	118	18	63	129	....	39	135	54	105	51
Johnstown Bor. 1st W	83	206	137	223	24	138	225	27	132	228	26	136	228	25	132	228	27	137	216	27	117	132	222	196	33	32	137	219	26	135	231	26	176	199	131	224	30
" " 2d "	57	114	94	121	11	91	124	13	91	126	11	94	125	10	87	131	12	96	124	12	83	88	130	118	13	15	85	134	11	69	145	10	122	97	83	133	12
" " 3d "	114	52	118	64	6	117	65	8	117	67	6	119	68	5	118	65	7	120	64	6	104	110	67	74	8	8	117	67	5	103	79	7	115	70	119	63	....
" " 4th "	57	96	67	95	9	64	97	10	64	97	10	64	97	10	63	96	9	65	94	9	59	62	98	88	9	10	63	98	6	69	94	5	79	80	62	97	9
" " 5th "	87	121	92	158	36	89	161	35	85	162	34	90	161	34	90	158	58	93	153	36	70	81	158	158	35	45	85	165	32	83	161	36	106	167	88	158	38
" " 6th "	81	155	122	172	34	117	175	37	116	178	35	116	177	36	116	178	32	120	173	33	97	120	185	144	35	52	105	195	27	107	178	42	110	203	122	175	32
" " 7th "	56	50	98	59	4	98	61	4	98	61	4	98	61	4	100	58	5	101	57	5	87	99	57	54	5	6	97	59	5	90	69	4	98	58	99	55	7
Lilly's Borough	....	....	81	27	....	81	27	....	81	27	....	83	25	....	83	24	....	84	22	....	80	85	27	26	....	...	88	22	....	81	25	....	83	25	86	22	....
Loretto Borough	55	10	49	8	....	49	8	1	49	8	....	49	8	....	49	8	...	49	8	...	48	50	8	6	....	....	51	6	....	50	7	....	49	8	50	7	....
Lower Yoder Township	48	133	121	123	43	120	125	43	119	126	42	120	126	42	118	128	42	120	126	42	100	116	136	104	41	52	106	128	38	117	138	32	153	108	117	127	43
Millville Bor. 1st Ward	58	64	83	149	8	81	151	9	83	149	9	81	152	9	79	158	7	87	148	7	77	74	159	149	8	8	91	149	7	88	147	7	114	125	78	154	8
" " 2d Ward	90	49	110	39	7	111	39	7	111	39	7	111	39	7	111	38	7	119	39	7	103	93	32	54	7	18	106	44	6	113	35	7	112	39	110	38	7
Munster Township	102	16	89	16	1	89	16	2	89	16	1	89	16	1	90	15	1	90	15	1	92	98	20	16	2	....	61	14	1	95	9	1	88	16	87	15	1
Portage Township	73	55	98	64	....	95	66	....	98	66	....	99	65	....	102	60	....	104	56	....	102	94	72	53	....	....	102	58	....	107	53	....	96	56	99	61	....
Prospect Borough	48	23	83	24	1	83	24	1	83	24	1	83	24	1	80	26	1	81	25	1	73	72	25	38	1	1	68	36	1	78	29	1	75	30	80	26	1
Reade Township	45	169	47	191	5	45	189	9	45	194	5	45	194	5	47	193	....	51	180	....	44	45	199	197	....	....	53	190	....	53	189	....	47	194	45	196	....
Richland Township	73	102	64	130	5	64	129	6	63	130	5	64	130	5	64	133	3	65	132	4	63	63	134	132	4	4	65	131	4	63	135	3	71	118	62	130	7
Stonycreek Township	50	74	80	86	3	79	86	4	78	89	3	77	89	3	83	83	3	81	85	3	70	78	88	83	4	4	73	95	1	74	91	3	79	90	81	83	6
Summerhill Township	51	51	53	61	....	50	48	18	51	60	1	52	60	1	55	58	2	55	52	2	45	48	68	55	1	2	54	59	....	56	56	....	34	76	50	61	4
Summit Bor	....	....	49	11	....	49	11	....	49	11	....	50	10	....	49	11	....	49	11	....	48	48	12	10	....	....	50	10	....	51	9	...	48	12	49	11	....
Susquehanna Township	89	97	84	106	....	84	102	6	82	106	....	83	106	....	83	105	....	84	104	....	80	85	103	107	....	....	90	99	....	83	107	....	80	105	64	116	....
Tunnelhill Borough	38	1	63	7	....	62	7	....	62	8	....	60	6	....	63	8	....	63	8	....	66	63	16	7	....	....	68	8	....	69	7	....	63	9	68	8	....
Upper Yoder Township	239	40	24	86	7	24	86	7	24	86	7	25	85	7	25	84	8	25	85	7	24	25	88	83	6	10	27	83	7	26	83	8	43	72	25	85	7
Washington Township	21	70	134	16	...	133	16	....	133	16	....	133	16	..	136	15	....	134	17	....	132	135	16	13	....	.	137	14	....	135	16	....	134	16	136	15	....
White Township	36	23	41	38	1	41	39	1	41	39	....	41	39	1	41	40	...	41	40	1	35	41	46	40	....	....	52	29	....	48	33	....	39	42	41	40	....
Wilmore Borough	41	38	30	34	1	34	8	39	28	35	1	30	34	1	36	28	1	36	27	1	25	38	33	26	1	1	41	24	1	29	25	1	20	46	36	28	1
Woodvale Borough	52	60	81	60	10	79	61	12	79	62	11	79	62	11	81	62	9	83	61	8	73	78	66	60	10	12	79	66	7	82	63	7	90	57	80	60	13
West Taylor Township	44	132	47	79	10	46	76	15	46	77	13	46	77	15	39	86	14	41	83	14	25	31	75	90	12	36	35	86	14	60	67	12	34	92	38	83	18
Total	4247	3279	4956	3865	345	4793	3830	487	5012	3851	350	4645	3899	338	5060	3948	350	4978	3848	329	4365	4909	4066	3833	346	425	5031	3838	295	4854	4001	294	5070	3907	4814	3915	425
Majorities	958		1101			963			1161			746			1112			1130			299	843					1193			853			1163		899		

NOTE.—D. W. Evans, R., Coroner, (no opposition) had 4251 votes; R. J. Huston, 20 votes for Governor; John Parker, Lt.-Gov., 15 votes; Early, Aud. Gen., 18 votes; Thos. St. Clair Thompson, Sec. Internal Affairs, 19 votes; C. D. Thompson, Cong.-at Large, 17 votes.

SHOT DOWN AT HIS DESK.

A Tragedy at the New York Custom House.

[Special to the Pittsburg Post.]

NEW YORK, November 1.—The sensation of to-day was the shooting of Surveyor Beattie, of the Port of New York, about noon, at his desk in the Custom House. The excitement pervaded the business community as deeply as it agitated the employes of the Custom House.

The madman who essayed the assassination is Louis Bieral, a person who gained some distinction in the war of the rebellion. He was for about a dozen years attached to the Custom House.—About a week ago the Surveyor dismissed him from the service, it being proven that he was in the habit of exacting money from the poor emigrants at Castle Garden, where he was lately stationed. The specific charge on which he was removed was compelling an emigrant to pay $2 duty on a sewing machine. He came to the office about noon to-day and gained entrance to the Surveyor's private office in the back of the building fronting on South William street. At 12.30 o'clock the reports of the pistol shots were heard by Private Secretary Louis Nichols and Examiner Thomas Hyatt.

The discharged inspector rushed instantly out of the private office, pistol in hand, and ran through the corridor to the exit on Hanover street. A man attempted to stop him, and he yelled: "If you touch me, I'll kill you." The man stepped back, and Bieral ran along to Beaver street, into which he turned and ran to the Cotton Exchange. A number of citizens followed him. Finding escape impossible, the man turned and ran into the arms of a policeman. He was trembling with fear, and seemed to anticipate that his pursuers would harm him. He said to the policeman, "For God's sake arrest me." He was taken to the Old Slip station house and locked up. He described himself as being seventy-two years old, a native of Brazil, married, and living at No. 859 Sixth avenue.

Meanwhile his victim was being cared for. The news of the shooting, greatly exaggerated, spread rapidly. A large squad of police had all they could do to keep the corridors clear. Large crowds of anxious inquirers surged around the doors. Surgeon Beattie, who is attached to the Custom House, was promptly on hand. After examination he concluded that the wounds were not of a dangerous character. One bullet passed through the palm of the right hand and a second penetrated the thigh. So far as a hurried examination could disclose, the latter bullet took a downward course and lodged in the muscles of the upper part of the leg.

Surveyor Beattie remained conscious and endured the pain with great fortitude. He spoke calmly to those who were admitted to the room, and made close inquiries of his medical attendant as to the nature of his injuries. The fact that he was not mortally wounded and had not received five bullet wounds as was at first reported, was speedily communicated to the surging crowd in waiting, and relieved their anxiety in a marked manner.

Coroner Levy took the statement of Surveyor Beattie this afternoon. He said the prisoner was removed from his post of inspector on his recommendation, as he had illegally taken money from an immigrant girl. The surveyor was sitting at his desk when his door was thrown open, and the prisoner entered, with a pistol in his hand, exclaiming, "now, by God, I'll teach you!"

He fired three shots, two of which took effect, one through the fleshy part of the hand, and the other struck the crest of the ilium, glancing in an inward and upward direction. This ball has not yet been extracted.

The prisoner was subsequently taken to the Tombs Police Court, when he confessed to Justice Murray having fired the shot, and said he did it because Beattie had discharged him without any cause.

He was born in Valparaiso, in 1814, and came to this country at fourteen years of age. When twenty-five years of age, he enlisted on the frigate Columbia, for a three years' cruise around the world, during which he assisted in burning three Chinese towns, for firing on American ships. He next speculated in horses, and accumulated considerable money, and went to California in 1859, where he added to his wealth. He was in the first California Regiment in the war of the rebellion, and at the battle of Ball's Bluff rescued Col. Baker's body and killed his slayer. For this he was given a medal, and a pension of $30 per month. He had been in the Custom House twenty-five years, receiving his first appointment through Generals Hancock and Sickles.

He denies the charge of taking $2 from an immigrant girl, and says that after shooting the Surveyor, he turned the pistol on himself, but was so nervous that the bullet went through his hat.—He was held to answer for the shooting.

* * *

DR. Harcourt, a dentist of Cincinnati and treasurer of the Knights of the Golden Rule, is reported $10,000 short in his accounts, and $1,600 as treasurer of the Universal Brotherhood.

* * *

ROBERT A. Graver, colored, has been sentenced to be hanged at St. Louis on December 10.

A TRUE DEER STORY.

Remarkable Domesticity of a Pet Doe Captured while a Fawn.

Five years ago (in 1881) Chester Foster, of Wharton township, Potter county, Pa., caught a female fawn, which was about five weeks old, at Camp Run, near Gravel Lick, on the East Fork of the Sinnemahoning, about six miles from Wharton, in the wildest part of Potter county. The little creature soon became domesticated—under the care of Mrs. Mary Ann Jordan, a near neighbor of Mr. Foster, to whom the deer was presented, associating with the dogs and cats on terms of friendship and equality. In order that it should have some protection from hunters, as it frequently strayed into the woods and was liable to be killed, Mrs. Jordan placed a leather strap around its neck, to which a bell was attached. In January, 1884, the doe, which was then about three years old, left Mrs. Jordan's place, and was not again seen until the first day of April, following, when she returned, bringing with her a beautiful yearling buck, which she had picked up in the woods and which followed her into Mrs. Jordan's barn, and has remained ever since. In June following the doe had two fawns, which were born in the barn. They grew finely, and one of them was subsequently sold to a Mr. McGee, who took it to Clearfield county. The other was sold at the same time, but it refused to be caught, and now remains with the mother, a fine, beautiful deer. In December, 1885, the doe again left without warning, and took to the woods, and nothing was seen of her until March 18, 1886, being again absent three months as before. Since then she has remained quietly about the place. During the first week of September last she gave birth again to two fawns, which are now six weeks old, frisky and beautiful. The mother, with her family of three, including the yearling she picked up in the woods, roam about at pleasure. The mother deer is docile and affectionate. The fawns are shy, and seldom come about the house in the daytime, altho' they never leave the farm and generally can be seen in the adjacent underbrush and thicket, but run on the approach of any one. The old doe frequently comes into the house when the family are at meals, takes her stand at the table, and without any invitation takes bread or other food from the table or accepts it when offered by any one. She will frequently accompany a neighbor home and then at once return to her old quarters. Occasionally when in the adjoining mountains and woods, which are full of deer, the dogs have started and endeavored to catch Mrs. Jordan's favorite, but she has always reached her home in safety, and, finding the door closed, has seven times jumped through the window into the only room, which is on the first floor and into the middle of Mrs. Jordan's feather bed, and there remained until assured of protection by her owner or one of the family. Mrs. Jordan has lived forty five years in Potter county, and has seen elks, panthers, bears, deer and other animals roaming in front of her, and will verify this story to all unbelievers if they will take the trouble to visit her.

* * *

The Bulldozed.

In his admirable speech at Philadelphia, Gov. Hill touched a very weak point in the Republican argument.

During the progress of the Maine Pilgrim through Pennsylvania, his heart has bled continually, bleeding for the supposed wrongs, outrages and crimes against the suffrage which are perpetrated, according to the Republicans, in the Southern States, and for which no other evidence is sought or admitted than the fact that those States are not Republican. Brother Blaine's argument is substantially this:

a. There are negroes in the Southern States.

b. Those States ought to be Republican.

c. Consequently the negroes are bulldozed.

This is not logical, but it is funny.—Governor Hill pertinently inquires why Mr Blaine did not stop in Rhode Island on his way to Pennsylvania, and ask his friends there "why they do not strike from the laws and Constitution of that little, narrow, bigoted State the requirement that before any foreign-born citizen can vote he must have a property qualification."

Gov. Hill might have added that in the manufacturing States of New England bulldozing has become a fine art, and workmen are expected to vote as they are ordered, or lose their jobs.

But these facts do not cause the Republicans the slightest perturbation, nor do they even feel that there is any inconsistency in the Republican position. In a Republican State they think that discrimination against foreigners is all right. As long as bulldozing increases the Republican vote in the North, it is a high, laudable and holy procedure, which allows "the better element" to assert its superiority. And as long as the Republicans remain in a minority in the South, so long will the assumption that there is bulldozing there be an article of faith among Republicans.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

—Henry Brill, of Southington, Conn., has invented a wrench, the principle of which he claims to have dreamed.

Worse than Negro Slavery.

The Boston *Herald* of Nov. 1st devotes a column and a half to the exposure of the impositions and abuses practiced by a German contractor named Henry Schroder, upon laborers employed in blasting and building operations at Hyde Park, Mass. The barracks of the men consist of a broken-roofed one-story 25 by 12 foot structure of rough boards, divided into two apartments, one containing a cot and a few articles of rude furniture, the other a greasy cooking stove, table, benches, &c. In this hovel as many as eighteen men are at times compelled to sleep. According to the statement of one of their number, the men's couch is the cold, damp floor, and frequently the water during the night rises around them. Their bedclothes are rough, and their food is of the vilest quality. On one occasion a cow which had died was cut up for the men, many of whom fell sick after eating of the meat. The local Board of Health was notified of the facts, an inspection was made, and the remains of the carcass were ordered to be buried.

The pay of ordinary workmen is $10 a month and found. Fine mechanics receive from $2 to $5 more. The *Herald's* informant asserted that it is Schroeder's practice to withhold wages until his men are forced to compromise upon a part payment of their dues. The gangs are continually being superseded by others which Schroeder hires at Castle Garden, New York. With the present party came a young man and his wife. He had been clerk in a Berlin bank, and both he and his wife gave evidence in their dress and deportment of good breeding. Lodgings were assigned the couple in the kitchen of the barracks, but the woman refused to pass a night in the loathsome place, and during the four days of their stay they slept upon leaves and boughs in the other room in the midst of eight or ten men. Even in the long days of summer the men were compelled to work from sunrise to sunset. The writer concludes as follows:

"From all that could be learned of Schroder's method of obtaining his help at Castle Garden, some one employed at that place must be cognizant of the fact that nearly every month he put in an appearance for a new supply, which would naturally lead to the conclusion that something was wrong. But as yet he goes through the Garden as often as he pleases, and unmolested he entraps the newcomers from foreign lands and brings them to his den in Hyde Park."

* * *

Labor in the North and South.

The public man who passionately portrays in stump speeches the imaginary danger that the "servile" labor of the South will injuriously compete with the free labor of the North, betrays his incapacity to patiently consider, much less to intelligently discuss questions of labor and wages. In this vast country there will be remunerative employment for labor for a long time to come if it be not devoted to wasteful and unproductive pursuits. To apply the term "servile" to any portion of the workingmen of the United States is a gross perversion of language. With the freedom of locomotion that exists, no portion of the country's labor, no matter how humble, is condemned to a serfdom of the soil.—If the laborer in the rice or cotton fields of Georgia be discontented with his condition, he can go elsewhere to better it; but the southern field-hand should not expect the same wages as are paid to the intelligent farm worker in Minnesota.

For various causes rates of wages frequently differ much in the same country. Farm labor is better paid in some counties of England than in others. There is a wide range in the rates of wages in different parts of Germany. Custom, methods of labor, cost of living, (including rents,) and skill in production have much to do with it. In Chicago the nominal rate of wages is from 15 to 20 per cent. higher in most mechanical occupations than it is in Philadelphia. But there is not a rush of workingmen from Philadelphia to Chicago. If there were there would be a temporary decline in the rate of wages at one point and a corresponding rise at the other, but the balance would soon be restored. A stout Georgia negro might earn somewhat better wages by cutting lumber in the pine forests of Maine than he now does; but climate and a prolific soil that yields a cheap living will keep him where he is unless too great a pressure should quicken him into locomotion.

Some years ago an exodus from North Carolina to Kansas was stimulated by the activity of railroad and land agents. The effect of this partial movement of colored people was to severely derange production in that portion of the South whence it was made, but the void was soon filled. Sectional demagogues and alarmists might possibly excite a general exodus of the colored people of the South, and such an upheaval would be fraught with great disaster to the industrial and social interests of the whole country.—But only in such a remote and improbable contingency could the workingmen of the North be seriously placed in competition with the colored labor of the South.—*Phila. Record.*

* * *

—Samuel Cross of Cherry Camp, Va., has a 36-year-old horse that is as active as any young horse, and has just cut a brand new set of teeth.

ENGLAND'S BOLD MOVE.

Russia Must Keep Her Hands off Bulgaria Pending a Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Cabinet at the first council since the recess, decided to instruct Sir Wm. White, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, to insist upon an immediate conference at Constantinople to consider the Bulgarian question, and to demand the suspension of Russian intervention, diplomatic and active, pending the decisions of such conference. The Porte is renewing its entente cordiale with England and is in favor of the proposed conference. Italy concurs while Russia and France oppose the project. Germany and Austria remain neutral. Prince Conza, half brother of King Milan, of Servia, has become a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. He is a relative of M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister.

General Kaulbars, the Russian agent, has refused to accept the reply of the Government of Bulgaria to his ultimatum and will leave Sofia. He threatens to bombard the barracks and government buildings at Varna if any opposition is offered to the debarkation of Russians at that place. Nearly all the 550 delegates were present at the meeting of the Bulgarian Sobranje at Tirnova to-day, including 30 adherents of Zankoff, the leader of the pro-Russian party. They appeared for the purpose of protesting against the legality of the assembly. It opened with a despondent feeling. In view of Europe's apathy to Bulgarian interests, it is believed to be useless to struggle against Russia's ascendency, and Bulgaria is willing to accept almost any terms of compromise.

* * *

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision which sets at rest the question of States regulating inter-State transportation. In the present case the State of Illinois attempted to regulate the rates of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, an interference which the company resented. The charge was that the road charged one shipper fifteen cents per hundred for carrying goods to New York and another shipper only two cents for the same class of goods, although the latter was eighty-six miles further away from New York. The law of Illinois prohibits discrimination in rates over the railroads of the State. The main points of the decision are contained in this extract:

> "When it is attempted to apply to transportation through an entire series of States a principle of this kind, and each one of the States, or half dozen of States, shall attempt to establish its own rates of transportation, its own methods to prevent discrimination in rates, or to permit it, the deleterious influence upon the freedom of commerce among the States and upon the transportation of goods through those States cannot be overestimated. That this species of regulation is one which must be, if established at all, of a general and national character, and cannot be safely and wisely remitted to local rules and local regulations, we think is clear from what has been already said. And if it be a regulation of commerce, as we think we have demonstrated it is, and as the Illinois Court concedes it to be, it must be of that national character, and the regulation can only appropriately be by general rules and principles which demand that it should be done by the Congress of the United States, under the commerce clause of the Constitution."

Justice Bradley delivered a dissenting opinion, in which the Chief Justice and Justice Gray concurred. It will be seen that the right of Congress to regulate inter-State traffic is conceded, but, inasmuch as it has not done so, States do not lose their power to regulate the charges of their own railroads within their own territory simply because the freight has been brought from a point beyond the State borders. This decision will shelve a vast amount of legislation which certain States are contemplating or have already enacted. A cherished State right is demolished. It will now be in order for Congress to step in between the people and the corporations to protect the former in their rights.

* * *

Renews her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness and able to do my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50 cts. At E. James' Drug Store.

* * *

NORTH CAROLINA has 20 negroes who are worth from $10,000 to $30,000 each, according to the Atlanta *Constitution*. John McKee, a Philadelphia negro is worth a half a million and owns 400 houses. The richest colored woman of the South, Amanda Eubanks, made so by the will of her white father, is worth $400,000 and lives near Augusta Ga. Chicago the home of 18,000 colored people has three colored firms in business whose proprietors represent $20,000 each

* * *

THE public debt statement issued on Monday shows a reduction of the public debt during October to be $13,201,019.50.

* * *

Colorado went Democratic on Tuesday.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—A prisoner in the Santa Clara county jail, California, has invented a water wheel which is said to be a great improvement on the turbine wheel.

—A well-instructed Boston four-year-old said to his mother at breakfast the other morning, boiled eggs being on the bill of fare: "Mamma, unshell my egg." Then apparently thinking he had not been sufficiently polite, added: "For Jesus' sake amen."

—Miss Sallie McGrath, a niece of the well-known turfman Price McGrath, was burned to death, in Lexington, Kentucky, on Sunday morning, by her clothes catching fire from the grate. Her sister, Belle, was severely burned while trying to put out the flames.

—The steamship British King brought to Philadelphia on Wednesday 307 Mormon converts, principally Scandinavians. Two hundred were women and children. They will be distributed among the Mormon settlements in Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and Idaho.

—William Tough, in Walsh county, Dak., seems to be rightly named. He is reported to have decamped recently with a Mrs. Sanderson and her two small sons, taking seven head of horses and a wagon and set of harness they did not own. A reward of $100 is offered for them.

—Twenty years ago a woman borrowed $20 of Alderman Hartman of Pittsburgh, and failed to pay it. The other evening she attended church, heard a sermon on the subject of doing as one would be done by, and the next day surprised the Alderman by paying the debt with interest in full.

—James Craft and Mrs. Etna Brass have been sentenced to life imprisonment at Cadillac Mich., for the murder of the woman's husband. Mrs. Brass confessed that she killed her husband with an iron and helped Craft bury the body. When arrested Mrs. Brass and Craft were living together.

—The *Standard* of Buenos Ayres, South America, publishes an account of losses caused to stock owners by a recent drought in the "upper country." More than 20,000,000 sheep have died of a lung and throat disease formerly unknown on the plains, and the loss is estimated at nearly $20,000,000.

—Rev. Simon P. Smith, a colored minister of Knoxville, who attended the Congregational conference in Chicago, has brought suit against Robert J. Masson, restaurant keeper of the latter city, and his head waiter, James Hughes, for refusing to give Smith a meal in the restaurant, because of his color. Mr. Smith wants $5,000 damages.

—Quails are almost unknown in Dakota, and some of the gun clubs are trying to introduce them. The Kimball *Graphic* notes a remarkable freak that eight of the little birds alighted on the sidewalk in the business part of that city recently. They were evidently strangers to the country, or the street was one of those noted sometimes, where the merchants do not advertise.

—A gang of youths who had attended a political meeting boarded a passenger train at Tipton, Indiana, on Tuesday night. Several of them were drunk, and the train had hardly left the station before they commenced fighting among themselves in the smoking car. One man had an arm broken, two or three were seriously, and probably fatally injured with knives, while there was no end to black eyes and bloody noses.

—W. Elwood Rowan, sheriff of Philadelphia, who has for some time past shown aberration of mind, is now confined at Elborne, in a private asylum. A nice point will now be raised in regard to his successor. Some of the leading lawyers contend that the coroner must assume the Sheriff's duties, while others that the Governor will appoint. If the latter is the case a Democrat will get the office.

—The "big trees" of California will soon be extinct. Seventeen lumber companies, owning from 3,000 to 25,000 acres of redwood forest each, are waging the war of extermination with all the weapons known to the modern logging camp. The demand for the wood is unlimited, and all the mills are kept at work to the limit of their capacity. The forests are large, but the force employed against them are swift and irresistible.

—The house of Wilson Cone, at Chase, Michigan, was burned on Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Cone and her baby were in the house. The family dog ran into the building, caught the child in its teeth, and carried it out in safety. The intelligent animal then returned and sought out Mrs. Cone, who was laying unconscious in one corner of the room. On leaving the building the dog was crushed to death by a falling chimney.

—Hannah Sands, an old woman, supposed to be very poor died at Rye, Westchester County, New York, last fall. A search among her effects resulted in the discovery of $400,000, in moneys and bonds, sewed up in an old skirt. She was related to the late John A. Merritt, a wealthy drover. She had never married, and had no living relatives except four nephews. These men, therefore, became the residuary legatees and on Wednesday, of last week, the Surrogate made a decree of distribution by which each of them received an equal portion of the estate—about $100,000. All the heirs were, till now, in a condition of poverty.

—The number of documents for the private use of the members of the House of representatives for the past session of Congress is 14,000. This exceeds by half the number bound for the Forty-eighth Congress. These volumes were mostly bound in expensive material, half Turkey being the most popular, and the estimated cost is about $25,000. The members either give the books to favorites among their constituents or keep them for their own private libraries. A prominent official of Congress, speaking of it, says: "It is pure demagoggy. I would call it a steal but for the fact that it is done under cover of the law."

—A singular suit for bigamy has just been docketed in Fannin county, Ga. A suit for divorce has for some time been pending on behalf of Mrs. Jenny Lind Orton against her husband. On Tuesday night last the jury granted her the desired release from conjugal bonds. While the jury was out and before it had reported its finding, so anxious was Mrs. Orton to clinch matters that she appeared before a justice of the peace and was married to a neighboring farmer, Jasper Weaver. The indictment for bigamy, since found, alleges that at the hour of the pretended marriage to Weaver the woman was still the wife of Orton. The case will be called up at the next term of court.

—Chambers Miller, of Sewickly, below Pittsburgh, holds the theory that natural gas is confined in the earth in a fluid state and has filed a caveat for a patent designed to conduct this fluid to the surface and into receptacles for its preservation. If this theory should prove correct it will be the greatest discovery of the age, as the fluid brought to the surface and confined at a pressure of, say six hundred pounds to the square inch, can be utilized to an inconceivable extent as fuel. A locomotive, for instance, with a few gallons of the fluid would have a supply of fuel sufficent to run it from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and an ocean steamer would require only a few barrels to make the trip to Europe.

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Fame is the sum of all good acts of time.
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...confers the highest honor,
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...e reward of an unselfish
...ard of a selfish life,
...mistake infamy
...to the

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LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
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Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

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Successor to ALBREE & CO.
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MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
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For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 32 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

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Opens Sept. 15th. Location healthful; rooms for young ladies new and attractive; table generous; [illegible] Faculty ample, work thorough in all departments. Modern Languages taught [illegible] $250 will pay all expenses of a student in the regular course. Best privileges in Music and Art at moderate cost. Send for Catalogue. J. W. WIGHTMAN, D. D., Principal, Steubenville, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN.
Boys and Middle-aged Men & Young Ladies trained for a successful start in business life at Coleman College, Newark, N. J. [illegible] Henry Coleman, Pres. Ezra White, Pres.

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[illegible]
WILLIAM MOORE.

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[illegible]
H. W. KELLEY, [illegible]
(Mention this Paper.)

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ACTIVE, PERMANENT, CHEAP
ANIMAL BONE MANURE.
THE ORIGINAL RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE
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FREE TO YOU.
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General Insurance Agent,
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[illegible]
AGENTS WANTED.
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A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

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LORETTO, PA.
UNDER CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.
March 26th, 1886.-tf.

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OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First-Class Companies.
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FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
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WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen [illegible]

VIRGINIA FARMS [illegible]

LADIES WANTED [illegible]

CONSUMPTION
[illegible]

WE WANT SALESMEN [illegible]
STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY [illegible]

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
[illegible]

WANTED—LADY [illegible]

AMBRIA FREEMAN

is Published Weekly at

SBURG, CAMBRIA COU

JAMES G. HASSO 1886.

Circulation,

R. Schedule.

WARD.

SCRIPT	Exp. P. M.	Mixed P. M
[illegible]	1.45	4.32
15	2.03	4.50
9.27	2.06	5.03
9.32	2.17	5.14
9.42	2.25	5.32
9.50	2.32	5.31
9.57	2.37	5.36
10.00	2.41	5.41
10.04	2.46	5.46
10.08	2.54	5.57
10.17	3.03	6.08
10.25	3.12	6.18
10.34	3.22	6.30
10.42	3.24	6.33
10.46	3.34	6.40

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
11.00	3.40	5.00
11.05	3.46	5.08
11.07	3.48	5.12
11.15	3.57	5.26
11.25	4.07	5.41
11.33	4.15	5.34
11.42	4.25	6.08
11.48	4.30	6.14
11.50	4.33	6.21
11.54	4.37	6.26
12.05	4.45	6.33
12.08 P. M.	[illegible]	7.18
12.18	5.03	7.02
12.27	5.07	7.07
12.40	5.25	7.30

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Over the election.

—Delightful — weather.

—Elected — the whole county ticket.

—For an oyster stew go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Now the election is over get down to business and plant your fall advertisement.

—A fine line of breech loading shot guns for sale cheap at Dufton's.

—Mr. George M. Riddle, of the East ward, was home to vote on Tuesday.

—For all kinds of fresh canned goods go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Mr. Simon Noel, a resident of Clearfield township, died on Monday last, aged about [illegible] years.

—For groceries and provisions go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Mr. Hugh Ivory and Miss Alice Ivory, of [illegible] Springs, are lying seriously ill with typhoid fever.

—Howard's Humpty Dumpty Co. will give a street parade on Saturday next, at [illegible]. Look out for it.

—A bay horse was stolen from the stable of Mrs. Catharine Bitter, in Portage township, on Tuesday last.

—Mr. Samuel McMullen, of Clearfield township, is lying dangerously ill, with but little hopes for his recovery.

—Dr. J. U. Rose, of Cherrytree, leaves that place this week for Altoona, where he intends to practice in the future.

—Mr. A. R. Read removed from Cambria township to Ebensburg borough on Tuesday. He occupies the house of Mrs. Isaac Evans.

—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Philip [illegible], one of Munster township's best citizens, is lying seriously ill with typhoid fever.

—A ladies breast pin was found on High street on Monday last, which the owner can get by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

—We have held our paper back a day later than usual in order to give our subscribers the official election table which will be found on the second page.

—Lew Howard's Humpty Dumpty Co. will give an entertainment at the Opera House in this place on Saturday evening, November 6th. Do not fail to attend.

—The Republican friends of Edmund [illegible] did not have much pity on Joseph [illegible] through the north. Cut Masters [illegible] was the program.

—[illegible] E. E. Baker, of Susquehanna township, is worried to know why the Republicans in this county would not let him run for the legislature. 'Tis queer isn't it.

—Mr. John Thomas, of Munster township, one of the oldest citizens in the county, was unable to go to the election on account of being ill. Mr. Thomas' age is about ninety-five.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Roberts, of this place, started, on Thursday morning, for Windham, Ohio, where they will visit the Rev. Thos. R. Jones, formerly of this place.

—Cora Rose was brought to jail from Johnstown on Monday last for the larceny of a silk dress and other articles from the house of Harry Cohen where she was employed as a domestic.

—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company held a special meeting at Philadelphia on Monday and declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent upon the capital stock, of the company, out of the profits and payable in cash.

—For a large and fine assortment of millinery goods, a full line of ladies and misses coats and also a nice lot of ladies muffs call at the millinery store of Miss Mary E. Davis in this place. She has just returned from the city after purchasing her fall and winter stock.

—Rev. Thomas Van Scoyoc, of Mountaindale, this county, died at his home in Reade township on Tuesday last. The deceased was a well known Baptist minister, who had led a useful and active life, and his death is deeply deplored by his many friends. He was about 60 years of age.

—The Yost Brothers, of Carroll township, have finished boring a well for Mr. Hayley, proprietor of the Altoona Brewery. The well is 228 feet deep and furnishes an abundance of pure water. It is the intention of Mr. Haley to have another well put down on the premises of the same depth.

—Sale bills have been printed at this office for Mr. A. C. Bostet, of Carroll township, who will on Saturday, November 20, 1886 dispose of a large amount of personal property consisting of household goods, farming implements, and farm produce. Sale to commence at 10 o.clock, a. m.

—Eugene Lane confined in the Huntingdon county jail on charge of breaking into freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad in that county, took leg bail on Sunday afternoon. He made his escape over the jail wall, first climbing to the roof of the coal shed and thence to the top of the wall.

—Brick Pomeroy says, there are bad men in state prison, small men in office and mean men in church, but no man is so bad, small or mean as he who has not enough ambition and regard for the county and town he lives in, and whose business supports him, to take and pay for his local newspaper.

—The Republican gentleman who is the heir to all the soft snaps in the g. o. p. in this county, who after the election of Mr. James for Assembly and Mr. Brown for Register and Recorder was to be put in training as a candidate for Treasurer next fall, is not highly pleased at the result of Tuesday's election. It does not look promising.

—On Wednesday of last week Jesse Kaufman, a resident of Somerset county, committed suicide by hanging in his barn. He had been arrested some time ago for manufacturing and selling moonshine whiskey by United States detectives but was released by the United States court at Pittsburg [illegible]

GABLE & CO. FOR SHORT COATS. GABLE & CO. FOR LONG COATS.

GABLE & CO., 1402 Eleventh Ave., Offer Some Great Bargains in Ladies' and Children's Coats.

Boucle Jackets, Astrachan Jackets, Fine Tufted Astrachan Jackets in Fancy Colors—New and very Pretty. Prices range from three fifty to seventeen dollars. Cloth Newmarkets we are offering at wholesale prices. All the best Styles at five, seven, eight, nine, ten and up to eighteen dollars, and every piece a Special Bargain.

Our $25.00 Long Plush coats this Fall are a $33.00 Quality.
" 37.50 " " " " " 45.00 "

Misses' and Children's Coats a Specialty,

Our $42.00 Long Plush coats this Fall are a $50.00 Quality.
" 50.00 " " " " " 60.00 "

—The following named persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg Postoffice. Mrs. Minnie Hughes, Isaac Bowers. (2) Chas Sumner, Joseph Elliot, Mr. Emanuel Styles and Mr. George Washington.

—On Monday last in an altercation between two boys in Conamaugh borough, one of them, Willie Beuhler, about fifteen years of age, was hit on the head with a brick and seriously hurt by Fred Von Alt, a boy of about the same age. Von Alt was arrested and held under bail in the sum of $500 to answer for the offense.

—George Rodgers of this place met with a serious accident at Gallitzin on Tuesday morning. He was engaged cutting up meat and in some manner allowed the large butcher knife to slip from his hand, and it fell point downwards on his foot, cutting through the boot and entirely through his foot. It will necessitate his laying by for a few days at least.

In the production of cherry lumber McKean county leads all the counties in the state and claims to be second to Lycoming only in the manufacture of lumber of all kinds. There are forty-three saw mills in the county and they cut 100 000,000 feet of hemlock lumber annualy. Three hundred and forty-three thousand dollars are paid in wages in manufacturing this lumber.

—Hallow E'en was celebrated on Saturday night in this place, and with the exception of a few sleds, wagons, gates etc. being "spirited away," passed off very quietly. The old-time custom of running off with everything moveable on that anniversary is much "more honored in the breach than in the observance," and we are glad to note this evidence of improvement in our boys.

—The Supreme Court at Pittsburg on Monday last affirmed the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of this county in the case of Samuel Weakland et al. vs Jas. Cunningham et. al. and in the matter of the incorporation of the borough of Summit the Supreme Court reverses the decision of the lower court, which leaves what is now known as Summit borough part of Washington township.

—We had the pleasure on Wednesday last of meeting Mr. John A. Wallace, of St. Augustine. Mr Wallace some time ago removed from Houtzdale, Clearfield county, and took charge of the hotel at St. Augustine, which he has refitted, refurnished and put in first class condition, and as he is a pleasant and affable gentlemen, the travelling public will find themselves at home when stopping with him.

—A mighty? Nimrod who lives some four or five miles north of town, by name Wm. Jolner, succeeded in chasing a wild turkey into a hollow log on the farm of Edward Edwards, and catching it alive. It was very fat weighing 16½ lbs. Any of our readers who have any ambition in that line can catch as many "wild" turkeys as they wish as the hollow log is still there, and Mr. Edwards has quite a flock for sale at the same price—6¼ cts. per lb. live weight.

—The musical entertainment given by the famous Noss family in the Armory Hall on Thursday of last week, was undoubtedly the best display of musical talent ever witnessed in Indiana. The characters, from "pettie" Bertha to "the daddy of 'em all," were first class, and it can be safely predicted that if the same combination should favor our town by again appearing here, the hall will not be large enough to hold the people they would attract.—*Indiana (Pa.) News.*

—On Wednesday last a well known gentleman walked into one of our hotels, took a piece of paper and began to figure. Everybody kept quiet until he was done, supposing that he would tell the exact majority of some one of the candidates at the election. Instead however he said that he could prove to a certainty that money could be saved by buying your dry goods dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at John Owens' store on High street.

—One of our lumbermen, who was at Williamsport recently, informs us that there has been no material advance in the price of lumber yet, but the stocks on hand have been greatly reduced and the lumber merchants are more willing to buy. The prospects are that there will be a fair demand for lumber next spring and there may be some advance in prices. The lumber business will certainly be stimulated somewhat by the revival which has already commenced in other branches of trade.—*Cherrytree Record.*

—The big twelve-pound beats the *Tribune* recently noticed are on exhibition at Akers & Baumer's, and last evening Colonel Frazer, who has just returned from a visit to the western part of this State, saw them for the first time. He says they are insignificant when compared with beats that grow in Colorado some of which obtain the extraordinary weight of forty-five pounds. *Johnstown Tribune Oct. 28.*

We have 'em up here weighing considerably over a hundred pounds. We call them "dead beats." Our esteemed neighbor is usually orthographically correct, but in the above paragraph, it "beats" all.

—Robert Stewart, presumably the oldest citizen of this Commonwealth, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph McCulloch, near Ramey, Clearfield county, on Monday of last week. His demise was caused by no disease, but was simply a wearing out of the body. He was born March 25 1782 and was 105 years and 7 months old. He was a large, strong man, standing over six feet high, and in his prime was one of the noblest specimens of the human race. Up to within two years he maintained excellent health, but recently he failed quite rapidly.

—The several stray Democrats who had been working for the Republicans in their respective districts before the election, and who hurried to this place on Tuesday night, to be petted at Republican headquarters were in a sorry plight. The Republicans for some reason or other closed up early and the strays were left out in the cold. They looked like young robins, caught by the first cold rain. The Democratic committeeman from Blacklick township did not arrive at the Republican headquarters until Wednesday morning but he is noted for being behind time. He had been caught in a hail storm.

—A man named Charles Myers attempted to board a moving freight train at Summerhill Tuesday. He caught the hand-rail of the caboose but missed his footing and fell. He held on to the rail and was dragged two hundred yards, all the while struggling to get his foot in the stirrup. Finally he became exhausted, let go his hand hold and fell. The cow-catcher of the pushing engine caught him and threw him from the track. His clothing was torn in shreds from his body. The doctor who attended said no bones were broken, but that it was possible he had sustained internal injuries which might prove serious.

—Burgess Storey, of Johnstown, was a visitor to our town on Thursday.

—Charles S. Lyttle, brother of A. H. Lyttle, of South Fork, died in Altoona, on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock.

—A child of John Jones', (Camphill,) of Cambria township, died on Tuesday last, of Scarlet fever. Several more of Mr. Jones' family are ill with the same disease.

—The fact that you read the newspaper is evidence that you desire to keep posted up in what is going on. This paragraph is to inform you that Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is the best soap made in America. Try it.

—C. J. Mayer, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, deserves the thanks of every Democrat in the county for the vigorous and efficient manner in which he conducted the late campaign. No other man in the county could have brought about a more splendid and satisfactory result. Being a man of excellent sense and sound judgement, he got in his work just at the right time and in the right place, and nothing was left undone that ought to have been done. His two deputy chairmen in the northern portion of the county, John J. Kinney, of Tunnelhill, and Henry J. Hopple, of Barr township, rendered most efficient assistance in their respective divisions, and deserve honorable mention for the valuable service they performed.

—On Monday last a 13-year-old daughter of William McFarlane, residing at Grazierville, about two miles from Tyrone was instantly killed by her cousin, Albert Uhler, aged about ten years. The boy had been out hunting and returned home with his gun loaded, but had taken off the cap. Pointing the gun at his cousin he remarked in a playful way: "Look out or I'll shoot you" and pulled the trigger. The gun went off, the whole charge of shot entering the little girls head, killing her instantly. She was a bright and interesting child and had charge of her father's household, he being a widower and the accident is deeply deplored.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss, for sale at Davison's Drug Store.

—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a young man named James McCabe shot two men, father and son, named Holland at Huntingdon. Both men are employed at the Keystone shoe factory. They were standing at the old toll bridge spanning Juniata river, when McCabe discharged the contents of a shot gun at them. The father aged about fifty years, received several shot in the face and head, and the son, aged about twenty-five years, was also injured in the back and hands. It appears that the three above named men were engaged in a quarrel in the early part of the day and McCabe, seeing them together, fired and then rushed at them in a savage manner. Dr. D. P. Miller dressed the wounds, but only succeeded in getting some of the shot from the wounded men. No arrest was made at last accounts. It is thought that the men are not seriously injured.

Suicide.

On Thursday morning about 10 o'clock as Mr. Harrison Dimond, of Summerhill township, was driving leasurly along an old road through the woods, to Mr. Samuel O'Hara's mill in Munster township, when about three hundred yards from the mill he was somewhat startled to see the figure of a man hanging by the neck to a tree. On closer examination it proved to be the body of a man who had evidently been hanging there for some time as the flesh was entirely gone and nothing left but the skeleton and clothing. There was nothing found by which he could be indentified. He was suspended by a strap and had on a pair of blue cotton overalls. We learn that a Justice of the Peace at Wilmore was notified and an inquest held but as yet have not learned of the finding of the jury.

New Railroad Line.

Work on the line of the old Portage railroad and Pennsylvania canal is under way and Wednesday morning last work was begun on the line at the eastern end of the borough of Alexandria, this county. This makes the fourth gang of laborers placed at work within the last few days between Petersburg and Williamsburg, and their labor consists principally in levelling the old canal banks and placing things in shape for a road bed for the iron horse. Some thirty men are expected to be at work in Alexandria borough by the end of the week, and it is understood the movement is to be general between Williamsburg and Petersburg. Owing to the large amount of freight constantly being moved over the main line, it has become necessary for some move to be made in order to relieve the pressure at Altoona, and this connection once completed a large portion of the freight will be conveyed through by this branch. *Huntingdon News.*

Attempt to Wreck a Train.

On last Saturday evening an attempt was made to wreck Philadelphia Express, east, near Blairsville. An old railroad man named Gray who lives near the railroad heard some men pounding on the track, which was something unusual at that time about six o'clock in the evening. He went out with a lantern to see what was going on, when four men were seen running away. On reaching the track Mr. Gray discovered an outside rail had been lifted and spiked down again about eight inches from its proper place, and as Philadelphia Express was then about due the object was undoubtedly to throw it off the track and down over the embankment, which at that place is about seven feet high. Mr. Gray hurried back and signalled the train which came thundering along at a rapid rate. The engineer reversed his engine and stopped his train about two hundred yards from the place intended for the wreck. A terrible catastrophe was averted and a great loss of life prevented by Mr. Gray's prompt intervention. A west bound coke train passed a few moments after and had the passenger train been wrecked it would have been run into by the coke train. Every means should be used to hunt the villains down and bring them to justice.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. Kings' New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the ship. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at E. James' Drug Store.

—The outside of part of our edition had been pressed off before it was observed that the date had not been changed. Had the mistake occurred since the election, it might be attributed to excitement over the result in our own county, but the truth is, it was the result of carelessness.

—Mr. Llewellyn Lewis, an employe of the Cambria Iron Company, who resided in Millville with his mother, was so badly injured in a collision between a dwarf locomotive and a car loaded with iron billets, at the Bessemer Steel works in Johnstown, on Thursday morning, that he died in about an hour after being hurt. He was about twenty-six years of age and unmarried.

—Mr. Joseph Creery, of Cherrytree, the father of the editor of this paper, visited us on Tuesday and returned home on Wednesday. Mr. Creery is in the 82d year of his age and in the enjoyment of good health. He came to this section of the country when a young man and in 1833 or '34 settled on what is known as the "salt well" tract, on the Susquehanna river, two miles above Cherrytree. This whole section of the country was then one unbroken wilderness, abounding with bear, deer, panther etc., and oft in boyhood has our hair seemed to stand on end as we listened to the tales of his early life.—*Carrolltown News*

Death of a Cambria County Lady.

We clip the following from the Pratt county (Kansas) *Times*:

Miss Mary Elizabeth Porter was born in Pennsylvania, July, 1864 and died in Pratt, Kansas, October 22, 1886, of typo malaria.

Her mother died when she was two years old, and she has been making her home with her brother, where she died. Near two years ago she was converted and united with the M. E. church. When she came to Pratt last spring she immediately identified herself with the church of her choice and was very faithful in the use of the means of grace. She was an estimable young lady, a devoted sister and a true Christian. The funeral services were held at the M. E. church at 10 o'clock on last Saturday morning Rev. Watson officiating.

The deceased was a daughter of Mr. John Porter, of Susquehanna township, where she resided up until last spring when she went out to Kansas on a visit to her brother, Mr. James Porter, who resides at Pratt, Kansas.

The following orders were granted by the Poor Directors at their meeting on Wednesday last:

For out door paupers		$485 24
"	Straw	10.00
"	Salaries	81 17
"	House work	16 00
"	Hardware	20 50
"	Meat	12.10
"	Groceries	34 73
"	Stoves	25.55
"	Repairs	3 39
"	Blacksmithing	2 50
"	Coal	114 90
"	Clothing	85 65
"	Threshing oats	17 28
"	Apples and cider	10.55
"	Postage	1.09

FOR THE RELIEF and cure of the inflamation and congestion called "a cold in the head" there is more potency in *Ely's Cream Balm* than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints *Cream Balm* prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hay fever after all other modes of treatment had proved of no avail.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, November 3 1886:

John F. Burnheimer and Adaline Keiser, Jackson township.

Paul Buzak, Cambria borough and Susanna Walko, Morrellville.

Thomas R ffner, Susquehanna township and Rosella Trenkly, Carroll township.

Hugh Quinn, Gallitzin borough, and Mary Jane Hanlin, Gallitzin township.

John Edward Mansfield, Allegheny township, and Jane Elizabeth Pitman, White township.

Matthias Strawmyer and Matilda Walters, Allegheny township.

Charles B. Conrad and Louisa Catharine Rudolph, Allegheny township.

Thomas E. Morris, St. Augustine, and Ella Burgoon, Ashville.

Samuel Bowser and Emma Bell Yarnel, Union township, Bedford Co. Pa.

Died.

M'ELHANEY.—Died, at her home in Loretto on Saturday, October 31st 1886 Miss Mary M'Elhaney, aged about 30 years.

—The new design for the postal card will be put to press about the 1st of December.—The bureau of engraving and printing is now preparing the plates. There is a vignette of Thomas Jefferson in a circle without elaboration. The legend, "United States postal card," is along the upper edge, "one cent" under the vignette, and beneath all, "nothing but the address on this side." The objection to the present design is that it is too large for the size of the card, and does not give writers sufficient space to put the address on properly.

A Clear Complexion.

How can you expect a clear complexion when the blood is full of impurities and the stomach clogged? The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work off the poison from the system; and the certain results are blotches, pimples and eruptions. Purify the blood with Simmons Liver Regulator, and regulate the liver, stomach and bowels, and then the skin will become clear.

Handsome and Durable Paints.

Ready mixed at 50c., 60c., 75c. to $1 00 per gallon, all ready to brush on, seems to be an inducement to farmers and property owners to take an advantage of. Send for color card, testimonials, prices, etc., free, to ATLAS PAINT CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

THE THREE OUTLETS of disease are the bowels the skin and the kidneys. Regulate their action with the best purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale By E. James.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
-OF-
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Clinton County to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the hotel of C. Robine, in Lilly borough, Cambria county, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of November, 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property of which William M'Closkey, late of Clinton county, died seized:

All that certain two lots of ground, situated in Lilly borough, in said county of Cambria, described as follows: Fronting on Main street one hundred feet and extending back one hundred and twenty-seven feet, adjoining lot of C. Robine, said lots known on the plan of lots laid out by William Tiley as lots No. 2 and 3, having thereon erected a Two-story Frame Dwelling House and outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. when the property is knocked down, one half the remainder when the sale is confirmed, and the remainder in one year thereafter with interest.

HUGH J. BANNAN,
Trustee to sell the Real Estate of William M'Closkey, deceased. Nov. 5, '86

Private Sale
-OF-
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

I will sell at private sale my one-third interest in the following lands lying in Cambria and Allegheny counties viz:

One-third interest in a tract of land situated in Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., containing three hundred and sixty-seven acres, more or less, underlaid with several good veins of bituminous coal, a survey has been through this property from South Fork to Bedford for a railroad.

Also, one-third interest in an undivided tract of land owned by Anna B. McGonigle and John E. Scanlan (both being now deceased) containing one hundred acres, more or less, underlaid with a good vein of Iron ore making 40 per cent, of Iron, situated in Portage Township, Cambria co., Pa.

Also, one-third interest in two lots of ground situated in the town of Portage, in Portage twp., Cambria county, Pa.

Also, one third interest in a tract of land situated in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., containing Six Hundred and Forty Acres, underlaid with three veins of good Coal, a vein of Fire Clay, and Ore.

Also, one-third interest in two lots of ground situated in Allegheny county, Pa., about five minutes' walk from East Liberty station, on the Penna. R. R., there being two good Plank Dwelling Houses erected thereon, with good cellars and good water.

The same will be sold free of all incumbrances, and a good title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address, C. A. McGONIGLE, Hemlock, Cambria co., Pa., or my attorney, E. G. KERR, Ebensburg, Pa. 6t.

STRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Chest township, on or about October 10, 1886, a white steer, two years old, with a notch cut in his left ear. Also, about the same time, a red and white spotted heifer, two years old, no marks visible. The owners are requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law. CHAS. RHODY.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county auditor to report distribution of the balance in the hands of Alvin Evans, Esq., Administrator of Isaac Evans, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased as shown by his first and partial account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY Nov 20th, 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims must present them or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. V. BARKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Nov. 5, 1886.

FOR SALE.—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY AND Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work. Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22.-1y.)

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
☛ Office in Armory Building.

STRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Allegheny township, about the 1st of May, 1886, a dark red bull with white star on forehead and some white on flanks. The ower is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

ALEXIS PARRISH.
Oct. 15, 1886.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Driskel, Sr., late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JAMES DRISKEL,
Adm'r of Michael Driskel, dec'd.
Allegheny twp., Oct. 29th, 1886.-6t.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office, Ebensburg, Pa., until 1 o'clock, p. m., Nov. 3 1886, for furnishing coal for one year for the Court House and Jail. It must be good No. 1 screened coal and must be weighed on the Ebensburg borough scales and settled for according to the certificate of the weighmaster. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners,
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.
Commissioners Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 3, '86.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Nagle, late of Clearfield township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

JESSE NAGLE,
Executor.
Clearfield twp., Sept. 3, 1886-6t.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Munster township on the 20th of July last, a dark brown bull, one year old with a stripe down the back and a stripe on the under side of the right ear. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

HENRY BARD.
Oct. 22, 1886, 3t.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Susquehanna township on or about the 1st of September last, a roan cow supposed to be about six years old with crop out of each ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Oct. 22, 1886. JOHN M. WEAKLAND

IRON OXIDE PAINT

Ready Mixed.
50, 60, 75c and $1 per gal.
BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS
Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also, best 2 and 3-ply Felt Roofing with best coating and cement. Agents wanted.—Color card list free. ATLAS PAINT CO., P. O. Box 260 Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 1-2m.

French's Hotel.
CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK,
Opposite City Hall and the Post Office.
This Hotel is one of the most complete in its appointments and furniture of ANY HOUSE in New York City and is conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms only one dollar per day. Half minute's walk from Brooklyn Bridge and Elevated R. R.—All lines of cars pass the door. Most convenient Hotel in New York for Merchants to stop at. Dining Rooms. Cafes and lunch counter replete with all the luxuries at moderate prices.
July 2, 1886-1yr.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED,
Toledo Grades Unrivalled. For samples, quotations and information, address
S. W. FLOWER & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 971 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. 10 Spruce St. N. Y.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED *by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.*

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness,* and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

"OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

☛ ONLY GENUINE ☚
Has our Z Stamp on front of Wrapper.
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Sole Proprietors,
Price, $1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[illegible] and Pulmonary [illegible] AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is [illegible] and [illegible] profession, and [illegible] families, for the [illegible] years it has been regarded as an [illegible] remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of these dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in NEW YORK.

OH! MY BACK
Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
THE BEST TONIC
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

Dr. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

Mr. W. F. BROWN, 537 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Actual Business College,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

The only college in the whole world where young men can learn bookkeeping by actual practice—the only possible way to learn it, the bookkeeping being made entirely from the business transacted by the students themselves, the same as they meet it in real business. Learn easy, rapid writing by our new system. Write for College Journal; sent free.

T. M. WILLIAMS, president and professor of plain and ornamental penmanship. J. M. PHILLIPS, professor of the theory and practice of accounts. Authors, Teachers and Proprietors.
9-24 1886. 3 m.

Duff's COLLEGE.
Pittsburg, Pa.
The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education. For Circulars address P. Duff & Sons
9-24 1886. 2 m.

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.
Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light and tuition in regular course
$200 PER YEAR.
Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 8th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to Rev. T. R. EWING, D. D.
July 23, 1886 Principal.

INTERESTING TO
Ebensburg and Surroundings.

Although our reputation as a first class Clothing and Furnishing Goods House has already gained a firm hold in the minds of all with whom we have had business transactions. Yet we think it our duty to remind the people of Cambria county, from time to time through the columns of this paper that we are ever alive to their interests and we are determined to hold the top place in their confidence as long as our Establishment exisits.

Our method of doing business is plain, simple and ever the same. We purchase at all times the best goods for the money that the manufacturers can produce. Weguarantee every article sold in our Store to be exactly what it is represented to be by our salesmen. We have one and the same price to everybody. We cheerfully refund a liberal portion of the purchase money in case our goods prove unsaisfactory to the wearer and in every instance our prices are warranted to be lower than the same quality and make of goods can be purchased for elsewhere.

For the benefit of our customers, Mr. Sulka will continue his usual visits to Ebensburg and we would strongly advise them at all times to delay their purchases for his coming in case they find it inconvenient to visit Johnstown.

Remember that it is impossible to secure in any of the eastern cities better goods or later Styles than we can give you and remember what our guarantee states regarding prices and satisfaction.

WOOLF & SON,
Grand Depot for Clothing, Hats and Furnishings,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

THE BOTTOM IS REACHED at LAST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE EVER OFFERED in the County can be found at my Store. These are all First-Class Goods, which were bought for Cash at rock-bottom prices. I do not buy or keep in stock any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods, and whatever you buy from me you can rely on being worth the money you invest. Owing to an advance I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I shall continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a Cooking or Heating Stove, Tinware, Hardware, Nails Iron, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, call and see my Stock and learn my Prices. ☛ I will not be undersold. [Aug. 13,'85

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG

THE GOLDEN AGE COOKING STOVE,
OVER 50,000 IN USE.

In presenting to the favorable consideration of the public the Golden Age Cooking Stove, we do so with the utmost confidence in its merits as a successful operating cook stove. It has been thoroughly tested, we having sold in the last three years over 50,000 of them. We would call attention to the contour of the stove, it being in the highest degree graceful and well proportioned. For weight, smoothness of castings and perfect fittings it is unequalled. As a BAKER IT IS PERFECT, and we believe that this, our latest production, is, without exception, the finest and best operating cook stove made to day.

Sold by JOHN FENN,
Johnstown, Penna.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn.

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!
Opposite Mountain House, in Lloyd's Building.
HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA
J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cosy. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of the county of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Francis X. Christy, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Francis X. Christy, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 29 1886

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Hanlin, late of Munster township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

PHILIP NOON,
Executor.
Munster twp., Sept. 10 1886.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Elias Baker, deceased.

GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Elias Baker, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an Inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Sept. 29, 1886.

FOR SALE!

The well known [illegible] Grist Mill, one fourth mile from railroad station at Ebensburg. This is a three run water power mill and will be sold cheap and on reasonable payments.

Inquire of J. A. GRAZIER or
A. V. BARKER,
Executors D. Shinkle, dec'd.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg, Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.
Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness, Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient. It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives yourselves or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by druggists everywhere.

ELY'S Cream Balm *Gives Relief at once and Cures* COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER. *Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from injurious drugs or offensive odors.*

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once stating age. (Refer to this paper.)

Chase Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.
August 20, '86-2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of William Ivory, deceased, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

JOHN DURBIN,
Adm'r of William Ivory, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., Oc[illegible] 1886.-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the third and final account of James Myers, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of John Elder, dec'd.

Having been appointed Auditor by the said Court to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account and to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the accountant, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Monday, the first day of November, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to discharge the duties of said appointment, when and where all parties interested [illegible]

[illegible]
Ebensburg, Pa., Oc[illegible] 1886.

WANTED For our Reliable Nursery Stock, on Salary or Commission. Write for terms, enclosing stamp for reply. No experience needed. SALESMEN
A. McCOMBER & Co. Nur[illegible]

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

The standard for a good cow should be 600 gallons of milk a year, and 10 per cent of this should be cream.

Mulch the rose bushes with leaves or oat straw, placing some kind of heavy material on the mulch to keep it in its place.

Plenty of rubbing will produce a good coat on your horse. "Elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin and promotes the general health.

Farmers, haul your corn fodder in now while the weather is favorable and, if possible, house it. It is worth almost as much as your corn. Horses and cows eat it as eagerly as they do hay.

Too much can hardly be said in praise of onions for fowls. They are a preventative and a remedy for many of the diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. For gapes, onions are the best things that can be fed.

In potting geraniums in the fall, use a soil containing a very little manure, but a liberal quantity of sand if the soil is rather a stiff loam; on the contrary, the soil in the spring should be rich and contain little or no sand.

Feed the breeding ewes plenty of oats at this season, especially at night and do not depend on the pastures. As the grass begins to fail so does its quality. If the ewes are expected to produce strong early lambs, grain must be fed to them liberally.

We do not think the color of a bird should be considered at all where quality is desired, observes one writer, but if a close, compact, quick growing fowl of white color can be produced, the advantage is that it will be preferred in the market on account of its color.

It is not the quantity of butter made from which the profit is derived, but the quality. The best bred cow known will not produce good butter unless the conditions are favorable and the management perfect. The "gilt edge" is given by the dairyman and not by the cow.

A fall market for potatoes, if it gives a fair profit on cost of production, is much safer than a spring market, for there is always liability to mishaps whereby the element of uncertainty is greatly increased, and often the whole margin of profit is lost before the spring opens.

When a farmer begins warfare upon the plantain family in his meadows and pastures he must expect a long contest, and that every point of vantage gained will be held only by vigilant effort, the final triumph to be well earned by a struggle which is rarely ended in the first year.

Seed corn intended for next season should be thoroughly dried or it will not answer. If perfectly dry, it will endure very severe cold, but if containing much water in its composition the extremely cold weather will injure the germ. Dry it well, and hang in a dry place of even temperature.

It is better to turn the fall apples into cash, even if but a small price be obtained for them, than to let them rot under the trees. While apples possess some value as food for stock, many farmers do not seem to realize it, and if not sold at the stores, they are allowed to decay on the ground.

HOUSEHOLD.

Cold rainwater and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

Fresh meat beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

Milk which has changed may be sweetened or rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

Boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes, will greatly aid in the whitening process.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

Thoroughly wetting the hair once or twice a week with salt water will keep it from falling out.

One teaspoonful of ammonia in a cup of water, applied with a rag, will clean silver and gold jewelry perfectly.

Salt will curdle new milk, hence, in preparing porridge, gravies, etc., salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

Clear, boiling water will remove tea stains; pour the water through the stain and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

Where a filter is unattainable, a very little alum will purify foul water. One ounce of alum will purify a whole hogshead of foul water.

Paint stains that are dry and old may be removed from cotton or woolen goods with chloroform. It is a good plan to first cover the spot with olive oil or butter.

Chloride of lime is an infallible preventative of rats, as they flee from its odor as from a pestilence. It should be thrown down their holes, and spread wherever they are likely to come.

Charcoal is recommended as an absorbent of gases in the milk room where sour gases are present. It should be freshly powdered and kept there continually, especially in hot weather, when odors that are unwholesome are most liable to affect the milk.

A teaspoonful of borax put into the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so that it will dissolve easily. This is especially good to remove the yellow tint that time gives to white garments that are laid aside for two or three years.

This way of washing fancy work is very good and preserves the colors: For washing embroidery in crewels or silk, pour a gallon of boiling water on one pound of bran. Let it stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; strain and use. A decoction of soap bark is also excellent. Simmer a handful of soap bark in a quart of water until the bark is perfectly soft; strain, dilute with water and wash the articles in it.

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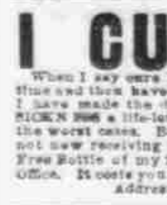

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TECUMSEH'S PREDICTION.

The Indian Chieftain's Lucky Guess And Its Results.

Connected with the great earthquake period of 1811-12, occurred one of the romances of American history. It was the lucky prediction of the great earthquake that made the fame of Tecumseh, the celebrated "Indian False Prophet," and led to the uprising of the Creek Nation and the bloody Indian war that followed.

Tecumseh was a Shawnee warrior, and first appeared among the Seminoles in Florida and the Creeks in Alabama and Georgia as early as 1810, endeavoring to form them into a confederacy, whose aim it was to rise up against the whites in the Northeast and exterminate them. He failed; and on the breaking out of the war with England, in 1812, entered the British service and again set out to stir up sedition among the Southern Indians. He had been told by the English when a comet would appear, and he told his excited Indian hearers that at a certain time they would see his arm stretched out over the sky on fire, and that he was going to Detroit to prepare them for their rising against the Americans. When the proper time came he would strike the ground so hard with his foot that he would shake down the houses of their head city.

He left the Creeks, and at the time when he promised to smite the ground strange to say there came the great earthquake. All the territory bordering on the gulf was agitated. The ground of Alabama trembled like an aspen, while from the earth came terrifying rumbles and groans. The town of Toockabatcha, the capital of the Creeks, was shaken to ruins and as the earth heaved and shook the frightened Indians ran from their dwellings crying: "Tecumseh is at Detroit! Tecumseh is at Detroit! We feel the stamp of his foot." At the same time the comet appeared in the heavens. This was too much for the superstitious Creeks. They rose to a man, and after two years of sanguinary fighting they were a defeated and ruined nation. Tecumseh was killed at the battle on the Thames in Canada (October 5, 1813) by American troops under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. Tecumseh, who was serving in the English ranks, commanding a band of Indians, was carried off the field by his followers and buried, no one knows where.

Irish Landlords.

Everything They Own Squeezd From the Poor Peasant.

Dublin would be the most beautiful city in Europe but for two things—its buildings and its people. The aristocracy, so-called, live in tumble-down villas, which though their white walls sparkle in the sunshine, prove, when approached, to be painted shells surrounded by ruined gardens. The inhabitants of all these villas are a set of broken-down landlords, who have been compelled to close their country houses and come to town for economy sake; widows living on the dowry paid them by their elder brothers, and mortgagee creditors, who live on the mortgages that they or their ancestors have placed on the land; for in Ireland, with the exception of a few distillers and brewers, who live on the drunkenness of the people, there is no possible mode of obtaining a living save from the peasant farmer. The Socialistic axiom that capital is only a useless value, the toil of the worker being unpaid is in other countries mitigated and almost lost sight of in the multiplicity of avenues through which money must flow before it falls into the pockets of the rich. But in Ireland the direct and rude transfer of money from the horny hands of the peasant to the delicate fingers of the landlord has a horrible smell of slavery.

In Ireland the landlord does absolutely nothing save to grab all the money that the peasant can scrape together. An Irish landlord said, "I have always done, now do and will continue to do just as the other landlords, for it is as impossible for me as for the rest of my class to do otherwise; but that does not prevent me from acknowledging the fact that it is a worn-out system, at war with the nineteenth century, and something that should at once be abolished. In Ireland every chicken that goes into the pot, every glass of champagne drunk, every silk robe that rustles on the street, every rose worn at the ball, is so much squeezed out of the misery of the peasant's hovel. A few years ago this tribute —for that is what it is—was accepted without a murmur just as feudalism or slavery was accepted in other lands. But now the scales have fallen from the eyes of the nation and the sore is laid bare in all its ugliness.

An Elephant's Memory.

An amusing circumstance happened at Hythe recently when an elephant belonging to a circus freely helped himself to an early breakfast. It appears that between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning the animal managed to effect his escape from his companions, and paid a visit to a house with which his memory had a pleasant association—a little shop at the corner of Market street. On arrival at the place the elephant found that it was closed, but nothing daunted he coolly lifted the door off its hinges and used liberally of the contents of the shop, potatoes, apples and sweets. When he had either satisfied his appetite or had exhausted the supply of good things he retraced his steps, and on the return journey he was met by his keepers, who had in the meantime become aware of his absence. The animal in question visited Hythe about elevn years ago and in passing this house was treated to a mess of potatoes. This seemed to have left so good an impression on the animal's mind that he was led to pay another visit to so pleasant a spot, with the result above recorded. About the same time the next morning he again got away and was making for the same place when he was discovered by his keeper and taken back to the show.

The quince originated in the island of Crete.

A STARTLING FACT.

It is not commonly known that a large proportion of the rheumatism and neuralgia extant is traceable directly to the diseased condition or imperfect action of the kidneys and liver; therefore a remedy which cures the resulting disease must have found and smitten the first cause. Many persons using Athlophoros for rheumatism and neuralgia have been surprised to find that chronic disorders of the liver and kidneys have also been greatly relieved and they have written for an explanation. The fact is, that the remedy acts directly on these organs, cleansing them from all irritating substances and regulating their action. Taken in connection with Athlophoros Pills this is, without exception, the most valuable kidney and liver remedy in the world, and will cure a large proportion of those who have these diseases.

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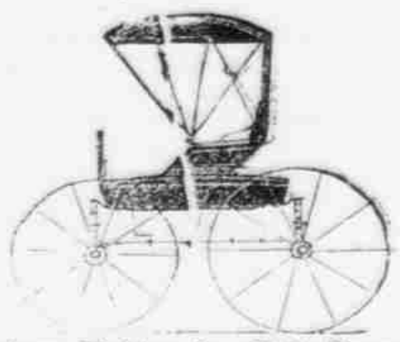

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A Boy's Logic.

One day at school
I told the boys
'Twas wrong to chew tobacco.
A six-year old
Grown very bold,
Presumed to give his veto.
Says he "I saw
A fellow chew
Because he had the toothache;
'Taint very wrong
For anyone
To chew that has the toothache."
The school agreed
With him, indeed,
His logic charmed the urchins.
Quite puzzled, I
Could scarce reply
At first to his assertions;
A happy thought,
However, brought
Relief from Greeley's namesake.
"Horace," I said,
"If a girl, instead,
Should chance to have the toothache,
And want to chew,
What should she do?"
Like older ones, experience schooled,
He scratched his head,
And then he said,
"She'd orter have it pulled."

Origin of Plants.

Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut originated in Italy.
The onion came from Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The citron is a native of Greece.
Oats came from North Africa.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The pine is a native of America.
Rye originally came from Siberia.
The poppy originated in the East.
The mulberry originated in Persia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.

The cucumber came from the East Indies.

The walnut and the peach came to us from Persia.

The horse chestnut originally came from Thibet.

The toothsome radish is a native of China and Japan.

Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

Character in Cigar Smoking.

If a man smokes his cigar only enough to keep it lighted, and relishes taking it from his mouth to look at a curl of smoke in the air, set him down as an easy-going man.

Beware of the man who never releases his grip on his cigar, and is indifferent whether it burns or not. He is cool, calculating and exacting.

The man that smokes a bit, rests a bit and fumbles the cigar more or less, is easily affected by circumstances.

If the cigar goes out frequently, the man has a whole-souled disposition, is a harum-scarum sort of a fellow, with a lively brain and a glib tongue, and generally a fine fund of anecdote.

A nervous man, who fumbles his cigar a great deal, is a sort of popinjay among men.

Holding the cigar constantly between the teeth, chewing it occasionally, and not caring if it is lighted at all, are the characteristics of men who have the tenacity of a bull-dog.

The fop stands his cigar on end, and an experienced smoker points it straight ahead, or almost at right angles with his course.

From Behind the Counter.

The man who goes into business with the idea that goods will sell themselves frequently gets a chance to start over, but on a different plan.

The customer who always wants down weight, is equally careful to pay twelve cents for a shilling.

Don't take the buyer's word that his jug "just holds a gallon." Four quarts never crowd such a jug.

The trade of the small buyers who settle weekly is more valuable than that of the rich man who is too solid to pay oftener than once in six months.

When credit is asked, stop and inquire of yourself whether you would have lent the man ten dollars if he had stopped you on the street and asked you for the accommodation.

If an account cannot be paid at the stipulated time, don't let it grow any larger. If your customer cannot pay a ten-dollar account, how can he pay one of twenty dollars?

Never expect a profit by selling goods to a pic nic committee.

When granting credit to a man, it is immaterial to ask whether he is a church member.

Hugged by a Bear.

A man who was around the ferry dock the other day looked so lop sided and walked with such an odd gait that he was asked if he had been run over by a saw log.

"It was wuss nor that," he replied.—"I was hugged by a bear about a year ago, and I haven't got my shape back yet."

"How did it happen?"

"Well, I was in a lumber camp up on Georgian Bay. I was a teamster, and I went out one morning about 4 o'clock to feed the oxen. It was pretty dark, but as I knew the way to the shed I didn't take a lantern. I was within twenty feet of the stable when somebody rises up before me. I took him for one of the men about the camp, and says I, "Well, partner, what is it?"

He stood there blocking the way and made no answer, and I calls out:—

"Come, now, no fooling!"

The fellow sort of sniffed in reply, as if making fun of me, and I jumped for him, calculating to fling him into the dirt. I wasn't two seconds discovering that I had tackled a bear. I wanted to forfeit the gate money, but he wouldn't let me. He put his paws around me and settled back for a hug, never making an effort to use his teeth. It was like being squeezed in a carpenter's vise only more. I hadn't time to yell before my senses left me. When I came to, half an hour later, I was in the snow and the bear had gone. He never bit me at all."

"And your present shape is the result of that squeeze?"

"Yes; but you ought to have seen me right away after! Why, sir, I had no more shape to me than a whiplash, and my appetite was taken away for three months. Run over by a sawlog! I'd lay down and let three of 'em run over me sooner than take another hug."

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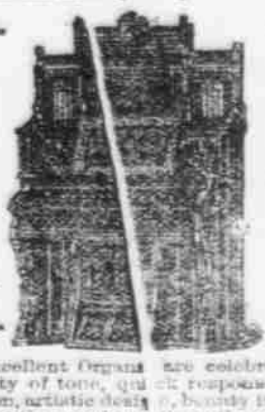

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[illegible]me is the sum of all good acts of [illegible].

—Se[illegible] is the sum of all the bad acts [illegible]ed to m[illegible].

—"Mi[illegible]fers the highest honor, [illegible] deepest disgrace. ein tousand [illegible]eward of an unselfish ub one apple t[illegible]

—"Man may be [illegible] of a selfish life, but charity hasn't [illegible] to mistake infamy enough to cover the man [illegible] the tobacco."

—Mistress to servant girl: "Your name is what?"

"Mary, mum."

"Yes, but what is your surname?"

"My sir name! Why, mum, I never had any. I'm not a man."

—"Hello, old man, how are you?"

"Fine. Where have you been keeping yourself?"

"I've been off in the woods on a hunting expedition."

"Did you get anything?"

"You bet I did."

"What?"

"The best appetite that's struck these parts in two years."

—Backwoods teacher (to boy) "How far have you gone?"

"Ain't never been very fur; 'bout ten miles from home, I reckon."

"I mean how far have you advanced in your book?"

"Over to this picter."

"Why, that's where the first lesson begins. You can spell, can't you?"

"Ken spell dog an' dam, but ain't no great shakes on bird an' hossfly."

"You must not talk in that way. Did your father ever hear you talk so?"

"Nome."

"Then I'm glad there is some one you respect."

"No use talkin' that way before dad, for he's deef. Ef a hoss was to fling dad, he couldn't hear hisself hit the ground."

—The weather in Arkansaw is so hot that the squatters bake their hoe cakes on the fences.

"What are you doing with this tombstone?" was asked of an old fellow who stood near a large limestone slab that lay near his house.

"Wall, I'll tell yer. Tother day me an' Ab—that's my son—wuz commin' through a graveyard, an' as this here rock didn't pear to be doin' no good, we fotch it along."

"What service is it to you?"

"It saves us the trouble of choppin' wood."

"How?"

"Ding it, ain't yer got no sense? We put it out here in the sun to brile meat. Handiest thing ye ever seed. We kin brile a whole middlin at wunst."

—"Yes," said the Chicago woman to a friend who had just arrived, "my son has been very sick, and I am afraid he will never fully recover."

"Indeed! Do you think he will always be an invalid?"

"Oh, he is strong enough; but you see he had a fever and it don't seem to have left his mind just right. His reason has almost left him."

"That is certainly very sad."

"Yes, it is. He was very bright, you know, and was studying law."

"Yes."

"He was to have been admitted to the bar soon, but now since his mind has failed him I suppose he can't hope to do much better than get a place as a juryman."

"Don't take such a discouraging view of it—I think he still stands a good show to be a judge."

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